FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1842. [NO. 1320.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of Charles Shadgett of Cumberland County, Tavern Keeper, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
September 7, 1842. 19-3w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of John A. Cooper of Guilford County, Teacher, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
September 6, 1842. 19-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at September Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, as Administrator on the estate of William E. Carver, deceased, hereby gives all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said Estate, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

JONA. EVANS, *Adm'r.*
September 13 1842. 19-4w

AUCTION SALE.

THE Buckingham Court House, Richmond County, N. C. will be sold at Auction, a variety of Plantation, Kitchen, and School Room FURNITURE, consisting of new and the most popular school books, and two PIANOS, one of recent manufacture, possessing the grand action, the other an old London make, a very soft-toned instrument, well adapted to the use of Academies. The sale will commence on the 29th of September, and be continued until the articles are disposed of. On all sales over $20, a credit will be given until the first of January, 1843, purchasers giving notes with approved security;—on all sums under $20, cash will be required.

The present two story building, now occupied by the Academy, with several out-houses, and two acres of Land, will be offered at private sale. To any such purchaser, extensive credit will be given, if not sold before January next, the whole may be rented.

September 10 1842. 19-2w

NOTICE.

AT September Term 1842, of Cumberland County Court, the subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Robert Stewart deceased, all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

A. S. McNEILL,
NEILL S. STEWART.

Further Notice.

WILL be sold, on the 11th of October, 1842 at the late residence of Hector Stewart, dec'd. on a credit of six months, the perishable Property of said Estate, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Stock of all kinds, and various other articles. The purchasers will be required to execute bond with good security.

A. S. McNEILL,
NEILL S. STEWART,
Executors.
September 7, 1842. 19-4s

SHOES.

JUST received from the Northern cities, a very large and general assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Calf, Seal, Morocco, and Kid Shoes, Ties, Bu-kins, and Slippers, all of the latest fashions and from the most approved Manufacturers.

Also, Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, Sparables, Lasts, Pegs, &c., &c., which will be sold low for Cash, or to those who cash their bills when presented.

Having the best of Workmen, I continue to Manufacture and Repair as usual, at my Old Stand.

Persons indebted to me, by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment.

P. PEARCE.
Fayetteville, September 6, 1842. 18-tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of John Wall, Jun., of Rockingham County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
September 5, 1842. 18-3w

To Bankrupts and others.

THE undersigned expects to attend the United States District Courts at Newbern on the 4th Monday in October, and at Wilmington on the 5th Monday of the same month. He will be pleased to attend to any cases of Bankruptcy in those Courts that may be confided to him by Petitioners or those having the management of their cases. Letters addressed to him at Milton, or at Newbern or Wilmington, inclosing an advance fee, will meet with prompt attention.

N. J. PALMER, *Att. at Law.*
Milton, N. C., August 29, 1842. 18-3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all and every person whatsoever, forewarning them from trading with my wife, ELIZA E. De SHIELDS, on my account; and also forewarning them from aiding or assisting, harboring or protecting her, in any way whatsoever, under all the pains and penalties of the laws of North Carolina in such cases made and provided, as the said Eliza E. De Shields has quit my bed and board without any just cause, and against my will and consent. The law will be strictly prosecuted.

MARTIN ALEX'R De SHIELDS.
August 20, 1842. 18-3wpd

LONDON PORTER.

3 CASKS PORTER, received and for Sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
August 15. 15-tf

NEW BOOKS.

ZANONI, Bulwer's last Novel; The Two Admirals, Cooper's last; Stephens's Egypt, Arabia Petræa, &c.; Key to Revelations; The Preacher; U. S. Dispensatory; Hooper's Dictionary; Webster's 8vo. Dictionary; American Almanac, &c. &c.

Just received by
E. J. HALE.
June 21.

FOR SALE.

5000 BUSHELS ALUM SALT,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
60 hhds. Molasses,
200 kegs Nails,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1 do. Bar Lead and Shot,
150 bags Rio Coffee,
5 do. old Java do.
30 hhds. Porto Rico, N. Orleans and St. Croix Sugars,
60 sides Sole Leather,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
300 lbs. prime Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder,
10 crates Crockery,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
500 lbs. Putty,
20 boxes Tea, (fresh and good,)
5 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
100 kegs White Lead,
75 bbls. Apple and Peach Brandy,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Wagon Boxes, Collins' Axes, Coppers, Bagging Twine, Wrapping Paper, Linseed Oil, French Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Madeira Wine, &c. &c.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.
August 31, 1842. 17-3w

CHEAP CASH SHOE STORE.
PRICES REDUCED.

THE Subscriber, at the Sign of the Big Boot, Person Street 3 doors below the Market, has received a large and General Assortment, (135 cases,) BOOTS AND SHOES, consisting of

Gentlemen's Calf and Seal fine Boots,
Ditto do Kip, Seal and pegged do.
Ditto do Water Proof do.
Ditto do Seal, Morocco, Pro-nella and Buckskin Shoes and Shoetees,
Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco, and French Boots,
Ditto do do do do do Shoes,
Ditto black and colored Florentine Gaiters and half Gaiters, figured and plain,
Ditto do do Kid and Morocco Slippers,
Ditto Morocco and Silk quilted Buskins,
Misses' Morocco, Seal, Kid & Leather Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Boys' Calf and Kip Boots and Shoes,
Ditto Kid and Morocco Dancing Pumps,
Ditto Kip and coarse Brogans,
A large assortment of Childrens' Leather, Morocco, and Cloth Boots and Shoes,
2200 pairs Men's Kip and coarse Brogans,
1300 do Women's Leather Boots and Shoes,
1000 do do common Leather and Morocco Slippers.

—ALSO—

Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, Sparables, Lasts, Pegs, &c., &c., which will be sold low for Cash, or to those who cash their bills when presented. Being assured from many years experience, that the cash system is the safest, both for the vender and purchaser; that those who may have cash to give to exchange for their purchases would prefer to pay such advance only as profits, as the necessary in getting of business, hazarding nothing in the credit system, would be entitled to receive. I have selected my present stock with direct reference to this plan of doing business for the future. I purchased with, and determined to sell for, Cash or its equivalent. Therefore, persons wishing credit may find at other establishments that indulgence which, from motives of policy, I must deny; as I consider doing business on a small scale more profitable than transactions more extensive, with no pay at all, as in some instances.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase for Cash will find it to their interest to examine my stock.

S. T. HAWLEY.
August 31, 1842. 17-6w

Persons indebted to me, by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment either to myself or to Mr. John Munn.

NOTICE.

HAVING taken letters of administration from the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Moore County, according to Law, on the Estate of Alex'r McDugald, dec'd, and having obtained an order of Court to that effect, I shall expose to public sale, on the 30th NOVEMBER, 1842, the following property, belonging to said estate, viz: SIX likely young NEGROES, two of whom are first rate wagon makers, house carpenters, and painters. The others are two young men and two girls, of the age of 14 or 15 years, all under good character. 2 Barouches, neatly finished, and 2 Sulkeys. 6 road wagons, new and warranted good. Terms of sale of the above described property, Cash.

Also, the following property will be sold on a reasonable credit, viz: 3 new and first rate sets of blacksmith tools, a great variety of wagon makers' tools, carpenters' tools, implements for painting, &c. farming tools, one cotton gin, 7 head of horses, 3 mules, large and well broken, 100 head of hogs, all of the best breeds in North Carolina, a number of cows and sheep, and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

—ALSO—

200 acres of LAND on the Dry Fork, and 500 on the White Oak Creek, both tracts improved. Sale to take place at my residence—to commence at 10 o'clock.

DUGALD McDUGALD, *Adm'r.*
August 24, 1842. 17-ts

N. B. All persons having claims against the Estate of Alexander McDugald, dec'd, will please present them within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

DUGALD McDUGALD, *Adm'r.*
August 24.

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, I shall sell the Tract of LAND lying on the waters of McLennon's Creek, known as the McLeod Land, containing about TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, on the 31st day of October next, for ready money. The Plantation is a valuable one, and would employ a number of hands to great advantage. The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Oats, &c. The sale will take place on the premises between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.

S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*
August 24, 1842. 17-6w

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.

Received per Cotton Plant, and for Sale,

20 BBLS. GREEN COPPERAS,
15 bags Laguira Coffee,
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
5 bbls. Crushed do.
1 ceroon Caracccas Indigo.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
July 5, 1842. 9-tf

Keith, Russell & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.

HAVE just received on consignment,
500 gallons Winter strained Sperm Oil,
500 do Fall strained Oil.

The Oil is of the best quality, and will be sold at New York prices.

References to Murchison, Reid & Co., C P Mallett, P S Benbow, Pres't of Cross Creek Man'g Co.
Wilmington, July 5. 10-tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by
MICHAEL McGARY.
July 11, 1842. 10tf

RICHMOND MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Winter Term of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, the 31st of October, and continue 4 months.

JOHN CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

TH. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

AUG. L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

S. MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Professors Cullen and Warner, will each deliver two Clinical Lectures a week, in the Infirmary, at the College; Professor Johnson two a week, at the Alms House; and Professor Chamberlayne occasional Lectures at the Penitentiary and City Hospital, as interesting cases present themselves. These institutions furnish a large number of instructive cases and the numerous Clinical Lectures, to all of which the Student will be admitted without charge, will afford him rare advantages for becoming acquainted with the types of Southern Diseases, and witnessing the appropriate treatment. The Surgical cases admitted into the College Infirmary afford the Professor of Surgery opportunities of performing many of the Major and Minor operations before the class.

The facilities for the study of practical Anatomy are unsurpassed any where. The *material* for dissection is most ample, and the extensive Anatomical Museum is well stored with healthy and morbid preparations.

The Chemical Apparatus and collection of specimens in Materia Medica are very complete. In fine, the Institution offers facilities for the prosecution of Medical studies unsurpassed by any similar Institution in this country.

Fees $20 to each Professor.

The price of Board including fuel, lights, Servants' attendance, &c., is from $3 50 to $5 00 per week.

AUG. L. WARNER,
Dean of the Faculty.
July 19, 1842. 14-7w

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

HUMAN HAIR.
Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article! I answer fearlessly, No, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeits are abroad look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy without that name.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify, that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable, not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen., Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th st.
JOHN YARD, Jr., 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities; yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[*From the Mayor.*]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
City of Philadelphia. }

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, who names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, [L. S.] the sixth day of December, &c.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.—Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.: *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy: for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO. 74 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Fresh and Seasonable GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening, at their Old Stand, a large and general assortment of Seasonable Goods, consisting of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,
Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.,

All of which we are disposed to sell low for *Cash*, or to our prompt customers on the usual time.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1842. 18-10w

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a FRESH SUPPLY of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, Fashionable Hats, Hardware, &c.,

Which I am disposed to sell at reduced Prices.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
June 28, 1842. 8tf

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of Daniel Munroe of Cumberland County, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*
Fayetteville, August 16, 1842. 15-10w

TO FAMILIES.
ROWAND'S IMPROVED TONIC MIXTURE.

THOSE who would have recourse to a Family Medicine for FEVER AND AGUE, Dyspepsia, and Nervous Weaknesses, should discriminate between the "thousand and one" remedies constantly heralded forth to the public, (the same now as in all times past,) and that almost universally successful prescription called

ROWAND'S IMPROVED TONIC MIXTURE.

A few remarks will serve to illustrate the difference. In the first place, the operation of the Tonic Mixture in the cure of Fever and Ague is upon entirely new and peculiar, yet safer principles. 2ndly: It not only promptly arrests the course of the chills, when punctually and perseveringly used, but it soon restores the wonted functions of the general system to a perfectly healthy state; when relapses are no more liable to ensue than an attack of the disease in one who has never had it before. Thirdly: The system, during the administration of the Improved Tonic Mixture, springs up at once under its benign influence, and gives forth an earnest of returning health and vigour. Fourthly: Producing more or less effect on the bowels, the cause of the disease passes off in the way most strongly indicated by nature. Fifthly: Its effects on the system are uniformly mild and safe, as well as efficient, and it is as well adapted to the feeblest infant, simply by a modification of the dose, as to the most vigorous adult. Many other considerations, of the utmost importance to the anxious parents and invalids, might be enumerated here, but the above are a few of the points of contrast, in comparison with the remedies generally resorted to in professional and family practice, from which a proper judgment may be formed in selecting the remedy.

N. B. With a view to re-establish entire confidence in the efficiency of the "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," to effect a lasting cure of Fever and Ague, the Proprietor restores the original guarantee, viz: The money shall be returned in every case wherein the remedy has been punctually used without producing the desired effect.

Address DR. JOHN R. ROWAND.
No. 28 North Second Street, Philadelphia.
Sept. 1, 1842. 18 3m

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

MR. FILLMORE'S REMARKS,
IN NEW YORK.

We copy from the New York Tribune the following report of the remarks made by the Hon. Mr. Fillmore, on behalf of the Whig Members of Congress, to whom so cordial a welcome was tendered by the Whigs of the city of New York, on Friday last:—*N. Y. Com.*

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens: All unused as I am to address popular assemblies, I cannot express the emotions with which my bosom swells at the sight of this vast audience. I did not expect to meet such feelings of gratitude as you, fellow citizens, have just uttered in behalf of this great and noble city toward myself and those with whom I have the honor of being associated. I feel the more grateful that you have chosen as the organ of expressing your good will towards us, a gentleman whom I have long and intimately known, and who has sat as your representative on the floor of Congress, [cheers.] Those of you who know his private worth and his public honor, while he held a seat in the Councils of the Nation, can appreciate the feelings which moved my breast when I saw him selected as your organ of expressing your approbation of the humble efforts of myself and my friends in the affairs of the nation. [cheers.] Fellow-citizens, no language can express the feelings of our hearts.

You cannot appreciate them because you do not know what we have suffered. Nine months since, we were called to the City of Washington to consult on the affairs of the Nation. True there had been a partial breach between the Whigs of both branches of Congress and the Executive who had been chosen to administer that department of the Government. But I believe that every Whig Representative went to Washington sincerely and ardently desirous to discharge his duty—and to make every concession necessary for healing the temporary breach which existed between the executive and Legislative branches of Government for the sake of carrying out the noble Whig principles of 1840.—[Cheers.]

But, fellow-citizens, as you are all aware, scarcely had we there assembled together, when all the presses of the land—that mighty engine of public opinion—those presses, I mean, in the control of the opposition and under the Executive authority of the Government, poured out their vials of wrath upon the devoted heads of the Representatives of the People in Congress. You were told, day after day, week after week, month after month, that the sole and only business of the House of Representatives in the Capitol was a dishonest effort to "head Captain Tyler!" [Laughter and applause.]

Fellow-Citizens—Until you can feel as I have felt at the degradation of our common country, at seeing its credit lost and ruined here, and through the whole civilized world, you can never know, and you can never feel the sacrifices to which we were compelled to submit. It has been said, fellow-citizens, that the Whig Representatives were a majority in Congress, and that they were, therefore, responsible for the legislative measures of the country. This has been charged in every paper in the Union. But you who do not know the necessity of the rules which govern the transaction of legislative business, can never know how easy it is for a few individuals, backed by a third party, to impede and obstruct the progress of the majority. They have been able, as we have seen, to prevent, day after day, the passage of measures most necessary for the public good—have defeated every attempt at useful legislation, and then proclaimed from the house tops, "There is a Whig majority inefficient and unable to give relief to a suffering country!"

But, fellow-citizens, a few months satisfied every Whig who occupied a seat on the floor, that the time had come when it was necessary, in order to save the country, to cast aside every party consideration and manœuvre. Every man held himself ready to be offered upon the altar of his country if it was necessary. They were willing to consent to the issue of Treasury notes and to many other things in direct sacrifice of all their feelings and convictions for the purpose of saving the credit of the country. (Cheers.)

But, fellow citizens, we were met at every step by the hostile opposition of the few friends of the President on that floor, and here, then, these few friends deserve a passing remark.

Fellow-citizens, your worthy Representative, who has here expressed an opinion so favorable to the action of the Whig members of Congress, has told us that all the patronage, and all the power of the executive have not been able to seduce your affectionate devotion from your Representatives in Congress.—(cheers.)

Fellow-citizens, that spontaneous response which greeted that sentiment when it was uttered told in language more eloquent, if possible, than the words of the gentleman himself, *that was the sentiment of your hearts!* (Three cheers.)

But, fellow-citizens, I claim nothing for myself. I have been but an humble individual in performing the duties imposed upon me. But there are here around me the Representatives in part of fifteen States; entitled especially to your regard. Without speaking of them individually, let me call your attention to the situation of the Whig party for the year past, and then say if you have not proof before you that more than Roman virtue is yet to be found even in the Halls of the Capitol! [Cheers.]

The great source of patronage and power in this government, by its constitutional provisions, is the Executive. He appoints to all offices of honor and profit, those which address particularly the passions of cupidity, and avarice, and ambition, which sway the multitude, and which most powerfully address themselves to the individual. Now let me point to a single fact: notwithstanding the circumstances which so soon succeeded the election of 1840—notwithstanding the Executive was elevated to his place by the suffrages of the Whigs—notwithstanding he had at his command all offices of honor and profit, such as might dazzle the ambition and cupidity of any man or any class of men—yet, fellow citizens, notwithstanding for 15 months he has exercised this power with most unscrupulous energy, and exerted himself to the utmost—yet, so true is it, as I have already said, that there is yet left a more than Roman virtue in our Council Halls; through this whole year *he has been able to seduce but six!* (Loud and repeated cheers.)

But, fellow-citizens, I am not in the habit of addressing popular assemblies. I have never felt before the emotions which now swell within me. I supposed I had often enough addressed public bodies of the most august character not to be overwhelmed by this audience. Yet I confess I feel embarrassed in an unusual degree; and I shall soon give place to individuals to whom you will listen with far more pleasure than to me. You will recollect there has been great efforts made to restore the credit of the country—to replenish the treasury, and in doing that to protect the industry of the country. You are all aware that after many efforts we accomplished the desired object—but it failed by the veto, which has been so eloquently condemned by the gentleman who preceded me.

At last we produced a bill of which one object was to test the sincerity of the Loco Foco professions in favor of a protective tariff at home and against it at the South. [Laughter.] That bill was so formed as to compel our Janus-faced friends at least to look in one direction. [Cheers and laughter.] It was, therefore, as well to test their sincerity, to strip the mask from their hypocrisy, and to expose their naked deformity either to their constituents they were disposed to deceive, or to the South they were betraying. For this purpose, and to obtain a tariff to supply the wants of the Treasury and protect our industry, after two plans had been introduced into the House and had failed, this last bill was passed. When the vote was taken, you have no conception of the excitement that pervaded that august body. It is true, fellow citizens, no speeches were made—there were no demonstrations from our orators—but there was a silent sense of individual responsibility which every man felt on that occasion that created an intense excitement which pervaded that Hall, such as the oldest members had never witnessed before.

Some of our friends who had most unwillingly consented to yield for a time the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, now came up to the rescue.

When the question was first taken it was lost by a tie vote, on the second reading of the bill. Then it was, Fellow-Citizens, that an honored Representative from the State of Indiana, who, I rejoice to say, is present upon this occasion, and whom I am proud to see here so near me—(Mr. Filmore was here interrupted by three deafening cheers and loud applause for Mr. Tompson, of In.) Only the day before, he had made an eloquent speech in opposition to surrendering the Distribution—one which had the fullest sanction of *my own* heart—that honorable Representative so far forgot himself, for the sake of his country, that he rose in his seat and instantly moved a re-consideration: he voted for it—*carried* it, and saved the bill! (The audience here burst out into nine tremendous cheers for Mr. Tompson.)

But, fellow-citizens, the bill had not yet passed. It had yet to stand another reading—another trial—another scrutiny—one more effort, before it could be secured. On the third trial there was danger that it would again be lost by the casting vote of the Speaker. But there was found another Representative—one from the noble State of North Carolina—one who—(nine cheers for Stanly, followed by tumultuous applause, here shook the building, and Mr. Fillmore had to pause for some time.) Gentlemen, your own enthusiasm and his fame has made it unnecessary to pronounce the name of Edward Stanly, of North Carolina. (Tremendous cheering.)

No sooner was it discovered that the bill was again in jeopardy, when we heard the jeers of Locofocoism, than this noble Representative, whose constituents are opposed to any Tariff, forgot his own condition and his own constituents in his zeal for the common good—and voted for the bill. [Cheers.]

Fellow-citizens—these sacrifices were common on all sides. They occured in the Senate as well as in the House. They are such as often arise at a great crisis in the nation. Wellington was once asked by some one to give a sum of money to the bravest man he ever knew; he gave it to a subaltern who closed a gate in the face of the French force, and thus turned the fate of the day. These are the crises that command respect—such as decide the fate of a battle or a nation.

But, fellow citizens, I have detained you too long. There is here an honorable Senator from Kentucky, [Mr. Morehead.] [Loud cheers.] Fellow-citizens it would seem an instinctive and involuntary act to turn from this great crisis to the great Statesman of the West—[here Mr. Fillmore was compelled to pause for some moments by the loud and deafening cheers] —to that honored name which is associated with all that is great, and good and glorious in the Whig party and Whig principles; I see that you anticipate and pronounce before me the name of HENRY CLAY. [Loud and repeated cheers, with deafening and protracted applause.]

Fellow-citizens—(Cheers)—Pardon me for this allusion. [Cheers.] I do wrong to myself—I do wrong to you—in keeping you so long from those that are to speak in this man's praise. They will say what I can feel and think, but what I *cannot* utter. [Cheers.] I did intend to speak of other topics, but I have already occupied your attention too long, and will give way to these other distinguished gentlemen, of whom we have one from Tenn.—ah, the identical State where lives the old Hero of New Orleans!!! That State, fellow-citizens, ah! and the very District in which the Hermitage itself is situated, is represented by a good, a noble Whig, whom I now see near me. (Mr. Caruthers.) (Cheers.)

But I will keep you no longer from their eloquent speeches. (Cries of 'go on' and cheers.) I do myself and you injustice. I return to you my most heartfelt thanks for the kind reception we have received in this noble city—this commercial metropolis of North America. I confess with all humility that this is the proudest day of my life; it will be remembered by me as long as I remember any thing in the world.

Mr. Fillmore sat down amid the most enthusiastic cheering and applause.

Difference between a Sweetheart and Wife.—This must be an everlastin fine country beyond all doubt, for the folks have nothin to do but to ride about and talk politics. In winter, when the ground is covered with snow, what grand times they have a slayin over these here marshes with the gals, or playin ball on the ice, or going to quiltin frolics, of nice long winter evenings, and then drivin home like mad by moonlight. Natur meant that season on purpose for coortin. A little, tidy, scrumtious-looking shay, a rale clipper of a horse, a string of bells as long as a string of onions round his neck, and a sprig on his back, looking for all the world like a bunch of apples at gathering time, and a sweetheart alongside, all muffled up to her eyes and lips, the one looking right at you, is e'en almost enough to drive one ravin, tarin, distracted mad with pleasure, aint it? And then the dear critters say the bells make such a din, there's no hearin one's self speak; so they put their pretty little mugs close up to your face, and talk, talk, talk, till one can't help lookin at them instead of the horse, and then whap you go capsized in a snowdrift together, skins, cushions, and all. And then to see the little critter shake herself when she gets up, like a duck landing from a pond, a chatterin away all the time like a canary bird, and you haw-hawing with pleasure, is fun alive, you may depend. In this way blue nose gets to offer himself a lover before he knows where he is. But when he gets married, he recovers his eyesight in little less than no time. He soon finds he's tree'd; his flint is fixed then you may depend. She larns him how vinegar is made: 'Put plenty of sugar into the water afore-hand, my dear,' says she, 'if you want it real sharp.' The laf is on the other side of his mouth. If his shay gets upsot, it's no longer a funny matter, I tell you; he catches it right and left. Her eyes don't look up to him any more, nor her little tongue ring like a bell any longer, but a great big hood covers her head, and a whoppin great muff covers her hands, and she looks like a bag of old clothes, a going to the brook to be washed. When they get out, she don't wait any more for him to walk lock and lock with her, but they walk like a horse and cow to water, in each gutter. If there aint a transmogrification, it's a pity. The difference between a wife and sweetheart is near about as great as there is between new and hard cider—a man never tires of putting one to his lip, but makes plaguy wry faces at t'other. It makes me so kinder wamblecropt when I think on it, that I'm afeard to ventur on matrimony at all. I have seen some blue noses most properly bit, you may depend. The marriage yoke is plaguy apt to gall the neck, as the ash bow does the ox in rainy weather, unless it be most particularly well fitted. You've seen a yoke of cattle that warn't properly mated; they spend more time in pullin agin each other than in pullin the load. Well, that's apt to be the case with them as choose their wives at slayin parties, quiltin frolics, and so on, instead of the dairies, looms, and cheese-house.—*Sam Slick.*

More Gold discovered in Georgia.—Within a few weeks past considerable gold has been found in Meriwether county. The mines are situated in the upper part, not far from Coweta, and they promise to be both rich and extensive. The metal is said to be very pure—probably more so than that of any other mines in the State. They have already been worked to such an extent as to show that there is *no mistake* about the matter, and have yielded a very handsome return for the labor. Several of the mines in the Cherokee country are extensively worked, and generally found profitable: some of them prove to be very rich. That owned by John C. Calhoun is probably the most profitable.—*Macon Messenger.*

A man in this vicinity once sent a barrel of cranberries to a friend in foreign parts, who had never seen any fruit of the kind. In a few months he received a letter, in which his friend expressed great regret that on account of the length of the voyage, the fruit were *sour* when they arrived, and he was consequently obliged to throw them away.—*Ledger.*

He who assists his neighbor from motives of pure benevolence, is generous to his own soul; he who is bountiful from motives of ostentation, does not perhaps confer a less favor, but robs himself of his reward.

EXPOSITION BY JONATHAN ROBERTS.

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It has pleased the President of the United States to make a change in the office of Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, and it is due to myself that you should be informed of the facts connected with this proceeding. I pray to be allowed to disclaim any feeling of personal unkindness towards the President, while I own a deep sense of the injury which he has been induced to inflict on me by causelessly removing me from a post in which he voluntarily placed me.

On the 14th of April, 1841, I received an autograph letter from President Tyler, announcing my appointment as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, expressed in the strongest terms of confidence and kindness. Though I had been, in the course of my public life, often on terms of intimate association with incumbents of the Executive office, both State and Federal, I had never intimated a wish for favors from them, nor did I ever receive any assurance of a willingness to do me service. This appointment was unsolicited and unexpected. It reached me in a retirement of nearly fifteen years' duration, and was accompanied by circumstances which made it more honorable to accept than to decline it.

I came into a community where I was wholly a stranger, and which, as the President had informed me, was disturbed by a very active competition for the office to which I was appointed. I brought no friend with me, and called none to me. I had no private ends to serve, and in good faith set about healing, as far as possible, the irritation that had before existed. Before receiving my commission I had written to Mr. Tyler, recommending the appointment of Mr. Henry Morris as Collector. To this letter I received the following answer, and at the same time the intelligence of my appointment:

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1841.

My Dear Sir: Your letter is before me, and has been read by me with all the respect which I sincerely feel for your character and past services. I recognise in you my elder in that political school to the advancement of the principles of which we have alike devoted anxious days and nights. The regretted death of General Harrison has cast a deep gloom over the country, and has been more painfully felt by myself than any other, because not only of the strong personal ties which existed between us, but because of the high and delicate responsibilities which it has devolved upon me. How I shall acquit myself in the discharge of the duties of my high office, depends, under Providence, to be yet seen. I rejoice that among the first acts of my Presidential life is that of conferring office on a true and sound patriot, such as you are. The mail which bears you this will also convey to you a commission as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. Your disinterestedness in recommending another, who I should have been very happy to have obliged, has wrought no injury to yourself. I knew you would not ask office, but acted on the ground that if you had merits, they would be known to the appointing power. Besides, my dear sir, the warm personal contests which this office had created in Philadelphia seemed to me to render it proper to give neither a triumph nor a defeat. I have, therefore, obeyed not only the suggestions of my feelings, but sound policy, in making the appointment. You will, I doubt not, by a somewhat equal distribution of your favors, reconcile the friends of all the parties. Mr. Badger and Mr. Tyson have been the warmest contestants.—They may have made promises in anticipation of success to particular persons, who you may quiet by carrying them out. I merely make you suggestions as from one friend to another, to be adopted by you as your judgment may dictate. I have one wish, I confess, and it is that Governor Sludge should have the place of Principal Weigher—an office the duties of which are light, and the income of some moment to him.

Be pleased to accept my dear sir, assurances of my great respect, confidence, and friendship.

JOHN TYLER.

Hon Jonathan Roberts.

It was a conceded fact, that, during the political canvass of 1840, from the head of the custom-house, through a large portion of the persons engaged in the performance of its duties, were found from the most ardent political actors. Those had been an avowed assessment on the emoluments of the officers for election purposes. There were cases of firm and honorable non-compliance, as well as of compliance, by worthy and estimable men under what seemed to them to be an irresistible necessity. With regard to those who had thus abused their trusts I had no hesitation. The dictate of propriety was at once to remove them. The moderative were as far as my knowledge extends, without exception, retained; and my appointments were governed throughout by the expressed wishes of the President, my anxiety being to see that no unworthy individuals were thrust upon me. So far as I could rely on the testimony of others, I had reason to think that those I appointed were men of character, of Whig principles, and (as directed by the President) the friends of those whom, in this respect, he was desirous to oblige.

I took office on the 21st of April, 1841, and on the 27th the list of my appointments was forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, from whom, on the 8th of May, I received the following letter of approval:

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1841.

My Dear Sir: I have just received your letter of yesterday. Do not, I pray you, suppose that the President or myself for a moment doubt the correctness of your course under the trying and difficult circumstances in which you have been placed. Far from it; you may have made mistakes—this we think probable in some cases among the many. We know that we have. But you have our full and entire confidence in your sound discretion and unwavering patriotism, and it is not in the least shaken. Be assured of this.

I am, very truly, yours,

T. EWING.

Hon. Jonathan Roberts.

At this point of time I had a right to believe that all uneasiness on the subject of the appointments was tranquilized; and my conduct being thus approved directly by the Secretary of the Treasury, whose supervision is alone contemplated by law, and also by the President, whose wishes I was anxious to gratify, I dismissed the matter from my mind and applied myself to the faithful and sedulous discharge of my duties. Unfortunately for the public service and for the good fame of the President, there is too much reason to believe that an individual entitled in no respect to the confidence of the Executive or his fellow-citizens, who was at one time Surveyor of the Port and more recently Commissary of Purchases, became discontented at the share of influence which he had with me in the distribution of office, and was active in fomenting, by some means unknown to me, unkind feelings in the bosom of the President and his family. Though reluctant to credit the possibility of such an influence with an independent and intelligent Chief Magistrate, I am unable to trace to any other source the mischievous and unfounded rumors which were very soon circulated to my prejudice at Washington. To such an extent was this carried that on the 5th of May the President wrote to me begging me to appease his anxiety," and assuring me he desired to hear from me *"only to enable him to stop idle tongues."* I answered the letter without delay, and on the 11th of May I received the following answer:

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1841.

My Dear Sir: I take a moment to say to you that my confidence in you is wholly unabated, and that I have *no doubt* but that all you have done will be well. My last letter was designed to place me in possession of facts which I might use advantageously. I shall give ear to nothing to your injury.

With truest regard, yours, &c.

JOHN TYLER.

Hon. Jona. Roberts.

On the 15th of May I paid my respects in person to the President, and was received by him with the kindest welcome. I had the pleasure to assure him that I believed the Custom House Department was entirely harmonized, and that no difficulty existed in the successful transaction of the public business.

About this time, or soon after, collision was fast ripening between the President and the Whig party in Congress. Repeated publications appeared in the New York Herald, an apparently accredited print of the Administration, charging on officers of the customs in Philadelphia disaffection to Mr. Tyler, and recommending their immediate removal. Since my acceptance of office down to the present time, I have been studiously reserved with regard to party politics, had habitually suppressed the utterance of my own opinions, and had inculcated the same course on others. I was restrained, not only by my own sense of propriety, but by the injunctions of the Inaugural Address of Mr. Tyler, "that official influence should never be used for the purposes of party." I was encouraged and sustained in this course by his equally solemn declaration, *"that he would never remove an individual from office who faithfully and honestly acquitted himself of the duties of his office."* From this line of conduct I never swerved.

On the 12th of December, 1841, the President wrote to me communicating, among other things, some gossip which had reached his ears, in relation to Mr. Richard Coe, one of the Appraisers, (an appointment not within my control,) and stating that information of a similar import had reached him relative to others in my employment;" but of these he adds: "More probably hereafter." The letter closes with assurances of respect for my character, and regard for my person, and wishes of health, happiness, and long life."

This letter satisfied me that a system of detraction was in operation at Washington, which was slowly but surely exerting its influence on the President. Self-respect, however, forbade any further action on my part. I contented myself with deploring the collision that had occurred between the President and Congress, and seriously hoped that it might be harmonized.

On the 27th April last, it was announced in the New York Herald, and more authoritatively in the Madisonian, that there would soon be changes made in the officers at Philadelphia. Regarding this almost as an official communication, on the 28th I addressed the following letter to the President:

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1842.

Dear Sir: At the time you addressed to me your very kind letter of the 12th December, 1841, it was apparent your feelings had been disturbed by representations which were erroneous, if not disingenuous. I then replied to you with all the candor the obligations you had conferred on me and the kindness of your letter enjoined. I have been aware that, through the whole time that has since elapsed, there has been an unremitted pursuit of measures by some men to effect purposes of their own by means far from justifiable. At this moment it is announced through the public papers, from Washington to New York, that changes are to be looked for in this city. If it be so, not knowing where they are to fall, I only ask for an opportunity to lay before you the account of my stewardship in the place you have been pleased to assign me. It is not my purpose to enter upon this explanation at this time, but to express my willingness and wish to have an interview with you personally. For this end, I respectfully propose to visit Washington, health permitting, in all next week. It is due to justice, before action should be had, both sides should be heard.

Very truly, your obliged friend,

JONATHAN ROBERTS.

His Excellency John Tyler.

On the 30th the following letters, dated the same day that these communications appeared in the Herald and Madisonian, reached me:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 27, 1842.

Sir: I herewith enclose you a letter this day received from the President, whose wishes I request you to carry into effect.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

W. FORWARD.

Jonathan Roberts, Esq.,
Collector of the Customs, Philadelphia.

The enclosure was an *original* letter from the President, addressed in the first instance to Jonathan Roberts, Esq., but name then partially and clumsily erased, and that of the Secretary of the Treasury substituted. It is as follows:

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1842.

Sir: I have to request that the following changes be made in the Custom House at Philadelphia, to take effect on the first day of May. It is required for reasons satisfactory to myself, and connected with the administration of the Governmental affairs, viz:

MEASURERS.

Joseph Brelsford, in place of	Wm. P. Blight.	
Michael Andress,	do	John R. Rowand.
Robert S. English,	do	James Clarke.
William Metcalfe,	do	George Culin.

INSPECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Bernard McGuire, in place of	Wm. W. Mariner.	
Abraham Meyers,	do	George Hacker.
Andrew Redheffer,	do	M. W. Alexander.
Philip Clawges,	do	Peter Parker.
George Wevill,	do	Robert Miller.
Nath'l Giles,	do	T. S. Cromberger.
James Hand,	do	L. F. Donnell.
William Wilson,	do	C. D. Lybrand.
Richard Christie,	do	Jacob Dewees.
Henry Stout,	do	G. W. Breinhaum.
Miles Tully,	do	William B. Emrick.
George Guthrie,	do	Joshua Hensey.
Thomas Fitnam,	do	Robert Patton.
Jas. E. Wharton,	do	P. B. Currie.

NIGHT INSPECTORS.

Francis McAvoy, in the place of Edward G. Wood, principal night inspector on the Delaware.
John Griffin, in the place of John Hall, principal night inspector on the Schuylkill.

John F. Keyser, in place of	Charles Brewster.	
Edward Hamerick,	do	Edward Carr.
James Mealy,	do	James Atkinson.
Samuel Dubois,	do	John Raphon.
Henry Dick,	do	James Smith.

CLERKS.

Nath'l Holland, in place of	Arthur Brades.	
Thomas Foster,	do	J. M. Christopher.
Isaac H. Patterson,	do	J. A. Riston.
Thos. B. Russum,	do	Charles Zeil.

MESSENGERS.

Jno. F. Friedlein, in place of	George Towns.	
George Ellis,	do	John Saunders.

Your immediate attention to the above will gratify me. I renew assurances of confidence and respect.

JOHN TYLER.

Hon. Walter Forward, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

On the same day I wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1842.

Sir: I have this moment received yours of the 27th inst enclosing one of the same date from the President, addressed to you, suggesting changes to be made at the custom house at Philadelphia, to commence on the 1st proximo. The existing appointments were made in conformity with the suggestions I had received from the President in communicating to me my appointment. They were confirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury in due form, with the President's approbation, as I am bound to presume. Many of the men whose names are given in the President's letter are wholly unknown to me; others I know to be unfit and unworthy of my confidence, and think, knowing what I do, both the President and yourself would concur with me, I feel that having given heavy and substantial security for the discharge of the duties and accountabilities of this office, I have also to attest my satisfaction with the official acts of the gentlemen designated to be removed. I have no partiality for any of them that would induce me to hesitate a moment to comply with the wishes of the President in their removal, if any creditable evidence was given that they had spoken lightly of him.

I wrote to the President through you on the 28th, beespeaking a conference with him in the ensuing week; it is still my purpose to be in Washington early in the week, and until then, I pray you to communicate to him that I wish to confer with him before any measures be taken by me to execute his wishes.

Respectfully yours,

J. ROBERTS.

Hon. Walter Forward.

It is right that I should here observe that, by law, all subordinate officers of the customs are to be nominated by the Collector, and to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. The President has no right to interfere with them, nor has the Secretary any thing to do with the original appointment. Among those whom Mr. Tyler directed me to remove, was one attached to the Appraiser's Department, over which the Collector has no authority whatever.

I reached Washington on the evening of the 3d of May, and immediately waited on Mr. Secretary Forward, informed him of the purpose of my visit, and of the circumstances of the case. He disclaimed any participation or privity in making out the lists of those to be appointed and removed, and said that he thought that if I communicated to the President what I had to him he would be satisfied with it.

From what I conceived to be the state of things at the President's house, I apprehended I might be denied an interview, but the Secretary's remark removed the suspicion from my mind. On the 4th I attended the President's antechamber for several hours, and finally was obliged to retire without having an interview. I made a renewed effort to see the President in the afternoon, but the servant even refused to carry my card to his master, saying that he dared not do it.

On applying for admission on the morning of the 5th, the porter at the door, who knew me, said I could not see the President, as he was engaged with the Secretary of State; I said I would wait till the Secretary had gone. He then asked me if I had not received a letter? I answered in the negative. He then said one had been forwarded to me. I urged an admission, saying that my business was to see the President. The servant then advanced to the foot of the stairs and seemed to announce me to some one above. I went up stairs, found no one there, and the door closed; after knocking and receiving no answer, I seated myself on the only chair in the passage and remained there for more than an hour, several persons whom I did not know in the mean time passing in and out of the President's room. I went into the ante-chamber opposite and directed the servant to say to the President that I was there and would wait his pleasure. After remaining some time longer till the hour for receiving visiters had expired I was admitted to the President, whom I found in conversation with an individual whom I learned to be one of the suffrage agents from Rhode Island. On his return, I remarked to the President that my object was, as my letters had intimated, to have a personal conference with him in relation to his recent requisition on me. He said he must decline any conference; he wished his request complied with: it was not an order. "I was surprised," said he, "that you demurred." In a very guarded and respectful manner I replied that I could not conscientiously do what he desired. The President then said, with great vehemence, "Then, sir, you know, as a man of honor, what you ought to do." I answered firmly and respectfully, "Mr. President, I cannot withdraw from my duty." I then handed to him and requested him to read a very scurrilous, abusive, and profane letter, [too improper in its language to be inserted here,] signed "John Griffin, No. 2, Strawberry street," one of the persons whom I was directed to appoint, asking him if he thought a person who would write such a letter was worthy of his confidence? He read it, or appeared to read it, and returned it without a remark; he then asked me abruptly how many men there were belonging to the Philadelphia Custom-house? My reply was, "including laborers, about one hundred." "How many of them," said he, "are Clay men?" I answered that none to my knowledge had avowed themselves such, for that all had followed his instructions in enjoining silence on political topics. Conceiving it time to withdraw, I rose and took his hand [he remaining seated] and remarked that this was probably the last time we should meet; that I should ever be mindful of the kindness he had manifested in appointing me to office, and that I should never entertain vindictive feelings towards him. He made no reply, not even the acknowledgment which ordinary courtesy to one so much his senior would dictate, and I retired.

On my return to Philadelphia, I found on my desk the following letter, signed "R. Tyler, P. Secretary," which no doubt was the same which the porter at the President's house spoke of. It has no date, but is postmarked May 30:

Dear Sir: The President has received your letter on the subject of removals contemplated in the custom house at Philadelphia.

He begs me to say to you that he entertains the highest consideration for yourself, but that he thinks the public service requires that those removals should take place.

He therefore has ordered me to say to you that he desires the requisition made on you in this matter to be at once, and to the letter, complied with.

With very great respect, I am your obedient servant,

R. TYLER, *P. Secretary.*

Jonathan Roberts, Esq.

I returned to my post and resumed the performance of my public duties, which have been discharged from that time till this with sedulous fidelity. During the interval, from the first of July, when the compromise act expired, until the enactment of the tariff act, I have incurred responsibilities as an officer of Government, the nature and extent of which no one can determine. No complaint has ever been made of my conduct in office; no charge of official misconduct has been preferred against those whom I retained in office. Of the intentions of the President, since we parted in May last, I have had no information. On the morning of the 12th of September, Mr. Thomas S. Smith called upon me at the custom-house, and informed me that I was superseded, and that the President had appointed him in my place.

I submit this plain statement of facts without comment to my fellow-citizens.

JONATHAN ROBERTS.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1842.

P. S. Since the above was in type, the following letter has been received by me. Though dated the 10th of September, 1842, it was not mailed till the 12th, and did not reach me until twenty-four hours after Mr. Smith had in person informed me that I had been removed from office.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 10, 1842.

Sir: I am directed by the President to inform you that he has appointed Thomas S. Smith to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Philadelphia, in your place.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. FORWARD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Jonathan Roberts, Esq.
Late Collector, Philadelphia.

We have already announced the disgraceful dismissal of the venerable Jonathan Roberts. The subject is thus noticed in the U. S. Gazette.

THE COLLECTORSHIP OF THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

The work is consummated at length, and Jonathan Roberts has been dismissed from the office of Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, in spite of the Senate of the United States, and in spite to the citizens of Philadelphia. So soon as Mr. Tyler could get clear of the regulating power of the Senate, he goes to work to do an act which he knew that neither the Senate nor the people would approve.

But why has Jonathan Roberts been removed from the office of Collector? Was he incapable? No one asserts it—no one pretends that he lacks either ability, industry, or integrity. Men who have been the longest in the Custom House, will assert that Mr. R. has shown an attention to the true business of the office—a personal devotion to all the details that should come under his eye, which no other Collector within their knowledge has ever exhibited.

Has Jonathan Roberts wasted the funds the Government entrusted to his care? No one believes that—it is not asserted by any one. He is, then, *honest* and capable.

But, perhaps, Jonathan Roberts was found occupying a place which Mr. Tyler had marked for another? Not so. The citizens of Philadelphia were pressing upon the notice of the Executive some of their number, from whom a selection might be made. But turning aside from the wishes of the merchants, and others, Mr. Tyler selected Mr. Roberts from the interior, and placed him in the responsible position of Collector.—The people submitted—they had not asked for, nor indeed thought of Mr. Roberts; but knowing him to be a good man, of great abilities, and of stern integrity, and one who had aided in the nomination and election of Mr. Tyler, they bid the Collector welcome, and found him worthy.

Mr. Roberts has so far as we know or hear, abstained from all party action, and devoted himself to his official duties. Why, then, is Mr. Roberts dismissed—and dismissed at a time, when the faithful discharge of his duties, and his strict and honorable adherence to the law of the land, makes his dismissal not only a public outrage, but a deep private wrong, involving a chance of immense pecuniary loss? Mr. Roberts was appointed by Mr. Tyler, with a perfect knowledge of his talents and views; and these talents have been well exercised, and these views have never been changed.

Why, then, has Jonathan Roberts been dismissed? No reasons can be assigned for the act, which are not personal, selfish, and unbecoming the position which Mr. Tyler occupies.

No considerable portion of our citizens have demanded the change, and no considerable number approve of it. We have nothing to say about his successor. His qualities, or his character, have nothing to do with the violence to Mr. Roberts. The dismissal of Mr. Jonathan Roberts, and not the appointment of Mr. Smith, should excite a feeling of indignation, which should, at least, bring before the public eye the petty tyranny against which Mr. Roberts has stood up. When the letters and messages from Washington, dictating, with most minute and insulting interference, a course with reference to the subordinate officers, designating individuals, and referring to peculiar political opinions, &c.—when these shall be made public, the people will then be able to judge of the foul wrong which the Executive of the nation has done them. And we trust that not many days will transpire before more light will be thrown on the subject.

CUSTOM HOUSE CHANGES.

Removed.	*Appointed.*
COLLECTOR.	
Jonathan Roberts,	T. S. Smith.
MEASURERS.	
William B. Blight,	William Metcalf,
James Clark,	Michael Andress,
John R. Rowand,	Joseph Brelsford.
INSPECTORS.	
Thomas S. Cromberger,	Bernard McGuire,
Capt. L. F. Donnell,	James Hand,
William Hunter,	Abraham Meyers,
William Marine,	Thomas B. Russum.
Robert Patton,	John Rakestraw,
Jacob Dewees.	John K. Graham.
ASSISTANT STOREKEEPER.	
Jesse M. Christopher,	Vacant.

It is probable that other changes will be made today, but it is not probable any good reason will be assigned.—*U. S. Gazette.*

The New York Tribune thus ridicules a late Tyler procession in New York.

THE OFFICE-SEEKERS' PROCESSION.

The best farce of the season came off yesterday, very much according to our Programme, though we were mortified to find that our voluntary and gratuitous advertisement of the comedy then to be played did not succeed in bringing a greater number together. Never did such a huge mountain bring forth such a tiny mouse! The vaunted carriages, each with four beautiful young ladies dressed in white, dwindled down to some old barouches and wagons, containing a number of females, whose ages varied from five to fifty years. An omnibus followed, drawn by ten horses, nine of them apparently Loco-Focos, and one of them more sensible, for he kicked violently to get out of harness. The omnibus itself was the same one which was used at the last Spring Election to convey the *convict pipe-layers* from the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island to the Eighth Ward, to vote the Loco-Foco ticket. It is no wonder that it was selected for this occasion. The Tyler Cab came next. The Spartan Band followed, with a flag inscribed 'Free *Suffrage*,' a style of spelling not generally used, but apparently preferred by these modern heroes of Thermopylæ. Around and among these rode the Marshals, with white scarfs, and such a display of horsemanship was never seen since the days of John Gilpin. The High Priest of Grand Island was there, wiping from his face the drops of mortification that kept oozing out as he looked at his Falstaff regiment. Locke rode up and down, and seemed to think that his Moon Hoax was not half as great a humbug as the new creation of his active fancy. He had arranged them nicely on paper, but when he called his spirits from the vasty deep, they would not come, and he found himself and his brother Marshals almost alone in their glory. Their scanty array marched out with downcast looks. Not a single cheer was heard—all was silence, broken only by roars of laughter as some character, more ludicrous than the rest, showed himself. The scattered spectators, less than an ordinary parade calls out, kept on a broad grin. The few respectable persons, who had been entrapped into the barouches, seemed heartily ashamed of their situation. The chief sufferers, however, were the gingerbread and root-beer men, who came prepared for a great run of business, but found so small an assemblage that they had scarcely a customer to each, and they left the Park, grumbling bitterly at Major Dalgetty for deluding them by his anticipatory puffs into such an unprofitable investment of capital.

This procession, if it merit the name, was really by its scantiness, and by the character of its getters up, the greatest insult that the President has yet received. Its leaders were all men who wish to keep or get Custom-House offices. They had seven good reasons for their doings, to wit: the five loaves and two fishes. They have vainly tried to make a little party capital out of a matter in which Loco-Focos and Whigs were equally involved, but the reception of the last comedy must have convinced them that the People have too much good sense and discernment to be deceived by their harlequin buffoonery.

Col. R. M. Johnson is about to make a Journey through Pennsylvania, electioneering for himself for the Presidency. He is to be at Danville on the 5th of October, the anniversary of the battle of the Thames. Gov. Porter and other leading Loco Focos of Pennsylvania are to take part in the proceedings.

Curious Fact.—The annual expense of tution in the public schools of Salem (Mass.) has been increased, since 1837, from $8,877 to $14,420. But the whole sum paid for instruction both in public and private schools, is less by $2,957, than it was in 1837, although five hundred and sixty-one more scholars are educated, in all the schools, public and private, than at that time.

Salem Gazette.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

THE BUSINESS PROSPECTS OF THE COUNTRY.

It is less than a week since we had the pleasure of communicating to the readers of the Express the passage and approval of the Revenue Bill now the law of the land. In that brief period we have had occasion to notice the good effect of this measure upon the public mind. Without the enactment of a Revenue Protective Law, all the great business interests of the country must have languished even more than they have, and have met with a certain death. All eyes were fixed with an intense interest upon the result, and we doubt if at any moment in the history of our Government the proceedings of Congress ever excited such intense interest as they did for the last few weeks of the session. The result was equal to the highest anticipations, and the public pulse every where is beating with renewed vigor under the operation of the measure upon which, for so long a time, it may be said the hopes and fears of the nation have hung. There is more of vitality, more of energy, more of reality than there was. Confidence, always necessary to prosperous action, is reviving. Long looked and long sought for, it is at length returning to us. With a restoration of confidence is to come a revival of trade, and with that, credit, industry, devotion to business, and with proper caution, that successful action which seldom fails to follow in the train of a well-ordered business.

The community, in reference to the present state of things, however, must not expect too much at once from the enactment of a Revenue Law. We have the best assurances of the utility of that measure, and of the ultimate advantages which all classes of persons and all branches of business are to derive from it. But there are yet some screws loose in the great financial and political machinery of the country which must be righted before public expectation will be fully realized. Sudden changes, at the best, are dangerous, and they who expect to change extreme poverty to extreme riches, or extreme depression to a full abundance, will be sorely disappointed. There will be a change of business, and all for the better. It will come, however, rather as the gradual changing of the seasons than the sudden bursting forth of the morning sun from the thick darkness which precedes the dawning of day. Imperceptible it may be, to some, but it is sure to come nevertheless, when there is character enough with those most interested in the change, to see and foresee and improve the passing events of the day.

At such a moment as the present, more perhaps than at any other, the moral energies of the people should have full play.—Tired of idleness, weary of the depression which for months has prevailed around us, poor in spirit and poor in purse, the reaction which succeeds such a state of feeling is too apt to be of the other extreme of action. Like the patient raised from the bed of sickness, or the prisoner with the fetters struck from his limbs, restored vitality and freedom is almost too much for a people more distinguished for a reliance upon the anticipations of the future than for learning wisdom from past experience. We have been, as it were, tied hand and foot, and from such a position it becomes us rather to walk than to run. There is no royal road to wealth. The only safe reliance upon which to build a foundation for fortune as for fame, is the individual virtue of the man himself. There must be toil, and patient toil. There must be energy and untiring perseverence. The bread of carefulness must be eaten, and each day's experience must be the guiding lesson of the future day. Laws are nothing, whatever may be their intrinsic merits, without the citizen improves them by performing his part of the requisition. They are but the great moral machinery which when rightfully out in motion by their great moral agent man, yield, and that without fail, of the fruitful abundance of the earth. Government is but a compact. The partners to it are the laws themselves, and the people who receive their benefits. The law will never fail us, if we in turn fulfil our part of the contract.

In many of the measures of the recent Congress, and particularly in that law which gives protection to American industry, the government has done its share for the protection of the people. We rely upon the people now to do their part,—and that not by making haste to get rich, or by seeking prosperity by any unnatural means, but by a firm reliance upon those great virtues, which morally, socially, in all that pertains to individual happiness and to national prosperity,—are a never-failing help in time of trouble.

Offers have been made to the Secretary of the Treasury, either to-day or yesterday, through brokers in Wall street, to take one and a half million of United States stock at par. This is a little lower than the nominal value in the market. This simple offer, and the present price, speaks volumes in favor of the passage of the Tariff Bill.—Had that Bill not been passed, it was the opinion of the best informed that the loan could not have been issued, if at all, better than 90 per cent.—*N. Y. Express.*

The New York Express says: "The credit of the Government has greatly improved since the passage of the revenue bill, and to the extent of carrying the stock of the Government from $97 to $101 per share. This fact, entirely owing to the passage of the revenue bill, needs no comment, nor is it an isolated case. All descriptions of stock have felt the benefit of this great measure as well as all branches of business. Its moral effect upon the spirit of the people is like gold in their pockets."

We learn from the Richmond Whig of Wednesday morning that the remains of Mrs. Tyler arrived in that city on the preceding evening, attended by the President, General Hunter, Mr. Fendall, General Mason, General Eaton, and some of the higher officers of the Government. They were received at the Depot by a large number of citizens, and attended through the city towards New Kent, where they are to be deposited in the family burying ground.

Locofoco Divisions.—Mr. Morehead, in his remarks before the people of New York, adverted to the fact, that at the adjournment of Congress, discord had crept into the ranks of the Locofoco party, which was greatly aggravated and inflamed by the passage of the Tariff bill. We had heard the same thing from other sources—and the tone of the Locofoco presses sufficiently declared it. Mr. Calhoun, in his closing speech against the tariff bill, quite sternly and very emphatically rebuked Messrs. Wright, Buchanan & Co. for their support of it. He deprecated their course as "unfortunate," and inveighed against the passage of the bill by their votes, as "fatal step." He sneered at the reasons urged in justification of their conduct, and concluded with an affectation of mildness, which but badly concealed the bitterness of his spirit, in these words:

"No one could more sincerely deplore that portion of our political friends should range themselves to support a measure to which he was strongly opposed, and which he sincerely believed to be directly hostile to the principles of the Constitution and our free and popular institutions."

That is pretty strong language for one to ejaculate to use towards another—and betrays a great deal of suppressed heat, which will burst forth before many moons. Sagacious observers at Washington have assured us that harmony in the Locofoco party was out of the question—and that some of the leaders, convinced of the fact, went home determined forthwith to look out for their own safety.

Whatever benefits may result to the Whigs from these divisions of their adversaries will be so much clear gain. We have no reliance upon them—for we have every persuasion, that we shall triumph in spite of all their power combined. Mr. Calhoun may again consent to waive his claims in deference to Mr. Van Buren, or Mr. Van Buren and Colonel Johnson may forego their aspirations in favour of the Honest Nullifier, and Mr. Benton give him his hearty support—They may double teams, and all draw kindly together—but the "MILL-BOY of the SLASHES," or as he is sometimes called in the Court Gazette, "THE LORD of ASHLAND," will out-strip them all. NINETEEN of the 26 States is the least we will be content with.—*Richmond Whig.*

A New Currency.—Bank of England Notes.—We notice, in the Western papers, that Bank of England notes of the denomination of £10 and of £20 are circulating in New Orleans, Louisville, and Cincinnati. Col. Benton's prediction when laboring to destroy a good currency and promising a better, is curiously illustrated. Instead of American gold flowing up the Mississippi, it appears that British Bank notes are setting in with a considerable current that way.

These Bank of England notes have made their appearance in New Orleans and other places in the South West for the purchase of cotton. The fact itself shows strongly the great need of a national institution to supply a national currency for ourselves.

Alex. Gazette.

Firstly, Mr Tyler is not a candidate.

Secondly, Mr. Tyler may not *desire* to be a candidate.—*Madisonian.*

Thirdly, Mr. Tyler is not fit to be a candidate.

Fourthly, Mr. Tyler would stand no chance if he were a candidate.—*Telegraph.*

Methodists.—Nearly sixty-one thousand members have been added to the Methodist Episcopal Church, during the year ending 1st June.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having qualified as Administrator of the Estate of the late C. C. Smith, at September Term, 1842, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, in and for the County of Cumberland, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JAS. MARTINE, *Admr.*

September 20, 1842.

Further Notice.

WILL be sold on the 12th of October next, at the late residence of C. C. Smith, deceased, on Court House Square, all the personable Property of said deceased's Estate, on a credit of six months, consisting of all his Household and Kitchen Furniture, one Cow and Calf. Also, at his late Store, Hay street, West of Market House, the stock of Watches, Jewelry Tools, &c. consisting of Watches, fine and plated Finger and Ear Rings, Watch Keys, Breast Pins, Plated and German Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Spectacles, and Watch making materials, being the entire stock of the deceased.

JAMES MARTINE, *Admr.*

September 20, 1842. 20d3w

N. B. All persons having Watches and work to be repaired, and not delivered, will please call and settle for them as early as possible.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Duncan McRae, for the purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell, at public Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 11th day of October next, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY, viz:

Two likely negro men, Moses and Lewis; also, three quarters of 270 acres of land known as the McRae Gold Mine, adjoining William Harris and others; 460 acres of land adjoining Thomas Moore and others; 60 acres adjoining the town of Lawrenceville, the house and lot said McRae bought of Locky Simmons; one store house and lot said McRae bought of J. M. & J. Allen; two other houses on the same lot, and the land and lots on which they are situated; 100 acres of land on Richland creek, adjoining Thomas Pemberton and J. L. Christian; 640 acres of land adjoining John Tillman; 150 acres adjoining John Gibson; 130 acres adjoining Solomon Ballard; 130 acres on which Woodson Ross now lives, in Stanly county; 13 town lots, with all the improvements; 100 acres of land adjoining Flora McRae; 200 head of hogs; 100 head of sheep; 100 head of cattle; 4 horses, 3 mules; said McRae's undivided interest in the land and other property in his father's estate; household and kitchen furniture.

Terms made known on day of sale.

CALVIN W. WOOLEY, *Trustee.*

Lawrenceville, September 13, 1842. 20w3w

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

A Sorrel HORSE, belonging to the United States and employed at the North Carolina Arsenal, was turned out of the arsenal enclosure, as usual, on Sunday morning last, since which he has not been heard of after diligent inquiry, nor after careful search can he be found. A reward of Ten Dollars will be paid for his delivery at the Arsenal, and $20 should he be merely strayed and taken up, and for the horse and information to convict the Thief if he has been stolen. He is of common size, has a small white star in his face, white hind legs.

J. A. J. BRADFORD, *Comdg.*

September 21, 1842. 20d3

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

THE GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.—The vote of Greene county was, for Morehead 274, Henry 98, making Morehead's present majority 5,481. No returns yet from Nash. This is especially remarkable as that county is but 20 or 30 miles from Raleigh. Perhaps the Locofocos who abound there did not hear of the change in the day for holding the election, and consequently held none. We have some idea of despatching an Express to inquire into the matter.

The removal of Jonathan Roberts, from the Collectorship of the Port of Philadelphia, just after the adjournment of the Senate, to which the nomination of his successor ought to have been submitted, was a gross unbecoming the President, and totally unjustifiable. But it derives additional odium from the plain statement made by Mr. Roberts himself, supported by the letters of Mr. Tyler and his son. See that statement, in another part of this paper.

The unanimous nomination of Mr. Clay by the Whig Convention of New York, derives additional importance from the fact, that at the Harrisburg Convention it was the vote of New York for Gen. Scott which defeated Mr. Clay's nomination. Gen. Scott is still living, and quite willing to be a candidate if the people have in the mean time formed a correct estimate of Mr. Clay's character and services, and of the wants of the country.

FOREIGN.—The Great Western has arrived at New York with Liverpool dates to the 3d inst. All quiet in the manufacturing districts, there have been no further outbreak. The Queen was on a visit to Edinburg. The demand for Cotton brisk & prices steady. A body of 8 or 10,000 Chinese have been defeated by the English. No other news.

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.—When we left New York, a fortnight ago, there was every prospect of a gradual, but steady and sure revival of trade and confidence. Up to nearly the last days of the session of Congress, there had been much to increase the gloom which 4 years of misrule had brought over every interest in the country,—mercantile, manufacturing and farming. Not only was the whole currency deranged, manufactures broken down, and prices so low as not to afford a fair remuneration for labor, but, to add to all these terrible evils, there was no prospect that the government would be left with a revenue, that the public works would be kept up, the army and navy and the public officers be supported, and the public credit be restored. Against these great calamities, a large majority of the Whig party, united with a considerable minority of the Locofocos in Congress, succeeded in passing a Revenue bill, which, whilst it is calculated to provide sufficient funds to support the government and gradually pay off the public debt, likewise affords adequate protection to every American interest, and carries out that "countervailing policy" which Gen. Jackson advocated towards other nations who tax our products enormously. It is this which has revived the drooping spirits of the country. Under its (in the main) benign influence commerce is reviving, scores of Factories, which have been closed for months, have been again put in motion, the great iron mines are once more in full activity and cheerful workmen; and with them of that speculative spirit which worked so much evil in former years, there is a feeling of cheerfulness, of hope, and confidence, growing up. It is true that the Act will give employment, in various ways to a quarter of a million of persons, who have been either idle, or driven to labor in pursuits foreign to their habits. This must have a most beneficial effect upon the agricultural interests of the South. These persons will become consumers, instead of producers, of our raw material provisions. The persons who will be injured by the Act, are English manufacturers, agriculturists, &c. who refuse to have that monopoly of our markets which *our* low duties, and their own high duties give them. As we can conceive of no reason why our Congress should legislate for the benefit of the English people, we cannot grieve at the effect. It is true that some of the Southern Whigs voted against the bill—part in deference to the known will of their constituents,—part because of their hostility to particular items of the bill. One member could not approve of the duty on cotton bagging, another objected to that on iron, &c. &c. But there can be no difference of opinion on one point, viz: that it was absolutely necessary to provide an adequate revenue, and, (direct taxes being utterly out of the question,) there was no mode of raising it except by an increase of the Tariff. The 20 per cent. Tariff provided by the Compromise Act of 1832, would not yield 15 millions of net revenue. How then could the expenses of government and the public debt be met? Only by increasing the Tariff to an average of something like 30 per cent. This was done, and in our opinion, Congress deserved as much credit for the act as it would have deserved censure if it had failed to pass it. The law is doubtless exceptionable and unequal in some respects; but viewing it as a whole, it could not be dispensed with; it was absolutely necessary, and its passage was an evidence of patriotism for which Congress deserves lasting credit.

THE LOCOFOCO CANDIDATE.—All our information at the North led to the conviction that Mr. Calhoun will be the Locofoco candidate for the Presidency. He is an indefatigable and most successful electioneerer, and whenever he can get the ear of an individual, he is very apt to secure his heart also. Thus, whilst Mr. Van Buren has been courting the Locofoco people, during his six months tour, Mr. Calhoun has been more successfully engaged in courting the leaders of those people at Washington. We learned that his star was decidedly in the ascendant at head quarters. But is it so with the people? Let him credit it who can.—We do not. He has not had, since the days of Nullification, and he never can have, the hearty good will of the *people* of this country; and it is impossible that he can secure the votes of the old friends of Gen. Jackson, to whom he was so bitterly hostile, whom he denounced as false to his word and his honor, or of Van Buren, on whom he showered every opprobrious epithet, even to that of "rogue," and whom he has now supplanted; or of Benton, who hates not less than he despises him.

In addition to all these causes of trouble in the Locofoco camp, we learn that the most bitter denunciations were uttered by the Southern Locofocos in Congress against the 20 or 30 of their Northern brethren who voted for the Tariff Law, *and without whose votes it could not have been passed.* They were denounced as "cheats, traitors to their party," and some very ominous words were spoken of an utter want of reliance on the good faith and honor of the Northern branch of the party. No session ever terminated with a worse feeling on the part of our opponents, or a better one on the part of the Whigs.

It is almost a matter of indifference to us whether Calhoun or Van is the candidate. The former is unpopular with the masses, and with his rival aspirants. And yet he and his friends are so bent on his being *now* the candidate, so determined no longer to postpone his claims, that if Van Buren were to juggle him out of the nomination, his friends could not be brought into the support of Van. In either case, we have the strongest confidence in the ability of Mr. Clay to triumph gloriously.

The Boston Atlas states, that in consequence of an Editorial article in a late Madisonian, threatening officers with removal who gave encouragement to any newspaper opposed to John Tyler,—nearly all the officers who have been in the habit of advertising in the Atlas, have withdrawn their support, and some have stopped the paper! The Baltimore Patriot says that the office holders in Baltimore have been equally prompt in obeying orders.

What a wretched state of things have we arrived at, when not only the patronage of the government is shamelessly employed to promote electioneering purposes, but public officers are required, on pain of removal, to apply their own individual patronage to the same end. And what is worse, those officers are so lost to all independence of thought and action, as to comply with the base requisition.

APPROPRIATIONS.—The Clerk of the House of Representatives, in obedience to law, has published a detailed statement of all the appropriations made at the late session of Congress, amounting to $24,952,190 82. The amount under each general head of appropriation will be seen from the following

RECAPITULATION.

Civil and Diplomatic list	$9,363 293 53
Army	6 405 280 36
Navy	6,774,405 12
Fortifications	278 000 00
Pensions	730 756 00
Indian Department, Treaties, &c.	1,300 077 47
Private bills, House of Representatives	37 585 01
Private bills, Senate	62 773 03
	$24 952,190 82

MAINE.—The Whigs have permitted the election to go by default. There is a considerable falling off in the vote on both sides, but greatest on the side of the Whigs.

There have recently been two Prize Fights made up in New York, and fought near that city. The first, between two bullies, Sullivan and Bell, it is said was attended by 20,000 persons. The last, between McCoy and Lilly, had 2,000 spectators and resulted in the death of McCoy, who expired after fighting 2 hours and 41 minutes! The orderly portion of the people and press in New York, are naturally enough deeply incensed at these shocking outrages. Several persons have been arrested.

PLANETS.—There are now visible, every fair evening, three Planets,—Venus, Jupiter and Saturn. The two last gradually approached the same region of the heavens, until the 9th inst. when the distance between them was but 5½ degrees. Since that day they have been moving in opposite directions, and the space between them is increased.

DISTRICTING THE STATE.

The "Western Carolinian," which seems to know more of the secrets of the party than the "Standard," has some out-givings in the last number, on the subject of districting the State under the late Act of Congress—a duty which will devolve upon the next Legislature. It says—

"We have made no calculation ourself, but we understand from those who have, that in all probability it will be so arranged as to make *seven* Republican, and *two* Federal Districts, and this too without any thing like *gerrymandering*, that, in fact, it would be difficult to lay it off in any other manner. So, in the next Congress, North Carolina will in no event be represented by more than *two* Federalists out of the *nine* members to which she is entitled. The gallant Stanly" and the descriter Rayner may now begin to count their hours—their time is running out, not soon again to be renewed."

We have no doubt that a few of the Locofoco leaders would be delighted to see a general extermination of the Whigs, but the great mass of the party is not so vindictive; and notwithstanding their *accidental* majority in the Legislature, and their efforts to screw up their courage to the sticking point, they will not dare to carry the above threat into execution. They can only do so by disregarding the Act of Congress, which restricts them to *contiguous* Counties, in forming Districts, and the leaders *would* do even this, if they could control the majority, but the party will find, when they come to act, that their adherents dare not do it. They will find, to *their* cost, that even a Lilliputian, armed with truth and justice, can bring down the greatest Giant, who is supported by no better props than corruption and deceit. The particular allusion to Messrs. Stanly and Rayner, is the highest compliment that can be paid them, and they will doubtless so consider it, because it affords the strongest evidence of what a thorn they have been in the side of Locofocoism. Like every other true Whig, they defy all the efforts of Locofocoism. They neither *fear* their power, nor *court* their favor. In the *spirit* and *language* of the Poet, they exclaim—

> Let a gigantic faction proudly vaunt;
> Let human tigers after victims pant;
> Truth, unappall'd, will meet the deadly blow,
> And hurl defiance at the vengeful foe.
>
> *Raleigh Register.*

We have never seen a more impudent avowal of a dishonest purpose than is thus made above by Fisher's organ. With a Whig majority of 5,000 certain, and probably 10,000, in the State, a deliberate wish is avowed to smother the voice of the majority for 10 years to come. 36,000 Whigs to 31,000 Locos, are to be converted by this political fraud into the proportion of 15,000 Whigs to 52,000 Locos. We have never looked at the State to see whether it is possible to do this. We do not suppose that it is. But if it be, we defy the party to carry it out. They dare not! There is still enough of sterling old fashioned honesty in North Carolina, to convert *every* District into a Whig District if such a vile scheme were concocted.

For ourself, we never put pen to paper, nor do we know a single Whig who has, to devise any scheme of Districts by which to secure an undue proportion of them. We learn that the Locofocos in this town have asserted that before the election, when it was believed by all parties that we would have a majority in the Legislature, such a scheme was in preparation at this office. The statement is utterly false. It is without the shadow of foundation. So far from its being true, in all that we have ever said on the subject, we have looked forward to the continuance of this District as nearly as possible in its present form, whereas, if we had desired to increase the number of Whig Districts, we should have proposed to divide our 2000 Whig majority among two or three. Our views on this subject were fully stated in the Observer as long ago as July 7th, 1841.

The Virginia Banks resumed specie payments on Thursday last. There was scarcely any run on them.

YELLOW FEVER.—This terrible disease is prevailing, though not to a great extent, in New Orleans and Mobile.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

At a Special Court of the United States, held last week by Judge Potter, at Wilmington, for the District of Cape Fear, 211 decrees of bankruptcy were granted, and 60 cases were continued to the Stated Court—there being no appearance, either in person or by attorney, to move for decrees or to present certificates of publication. The names of persons whose cases were thus continued are as follows, viz:

Philip P. Horshaw, G. W. Grady, Henry E. Lane, Calvin W. L. Edney, Leonard Cagle, George Robeson, Isaac B. Sawyer, John Bates, William Berry, William B. Roberts, Benjamin S. Brittain, John H. Greenlee, Berry H. Hensley, James Arrington, Reuben Keeth, Ephraim Elder, Jun'r, James Runnion, Matthias Cole, James Bradley, Willie Holcombe, Matthew Lewis, Ransom P. Merrill, Samuel Honeycut, Lewis Arrington, John P. Sams, Abner Jervis, John Burgess, James L. Harris, Thomas Burleson, William Hensley, Warren Sams, Marcus L. Pendlond, Jacob Honeycut, Moses J. Honeycut, Edward D. Elliott, William Edge, Adam Whisnant, Moore Martin, Joseph Green, Richard McEntire, Abner G. McEntire, Lindsey F. Melton, William Arrington, Andrew L. King, Philip Chandler, Jeremiah Redmond, Thomas O. Lambert, Jeremiah Rodgers, Hosea Lindsey, John Reynolds, Jacob Connery, Humphrey Pasey, Gordon Anderson, John G. Phillips, Abner Holcombe, Wilson McMahan, Grove Briggs, Joel F. Motley, William Rees, William Bailey.

The number of Petitions which have been filed for the whole State, amounts to six hundred and eighty-four.

THE WHIGS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Whig State Convention of this State assembled in Faneuil Hall on Wednesday last. It was composed of between one and two thousand delegates, and comprised many individuals from every part of the State, distinguished for talents and worth, and well known for the public services which they have rendered to that Commonwealth and to the country. Abbott Lawrence was President of it. The following nominations of candidates for State offices were made by acclamation:

JOHN DAVIS, of Worcester, for Governor.

GEORGE HULL, of Sandisfield, for Lieut. Governor.

It was then moved by Reverdy Newton, of Pittsfield, that nominations be made by the Convention at large for candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, to be supported at the next election. This motion was UNANIMOUSLY adopted, and old Faneuil Hall rang with the names of

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, for President.

JOHN DAVIS, of Massachusetts, for Vice President.

These nominations were received and adopted amid loud and continued acclamations.

The Convention was addressed during its session in animated speeches, by Osmyn Baker, Leverett Saltonstall, and other distinguished citizens.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

THE WHIGS OF NEW JERSEY.

The Whigs of New Jersey assembled at Trenton on Thursday in their State Convention, which was addressed, in eloquent and thrilling language, by Messrs. Halsted and Randolph, of the United States House of Representatives, and by Messrs. Miller and Dayton, of the Senate.

Resolutions were adopted recommending HENRY CLAY as the candidate of the Whig party for President of the United States in 1844.

At least 5,000 persons were present.—From the spirit manifested there is no reason to doubt that the vote of the State is sure for the Statesman of the West.

No nomination was made for the Vice Presidency, although a large majority of the Convention expressed the preference of New Jersey for JOHN DAVIS. The question was deferred for the present.

The unanimous determination of the Convention for HENRY CLAY was most decidedly indicated by the rejection of the last resolution of the Committee, recognising a National Convention. This was lost by acclamation. The Whigs of New Jersey maintain that a National Convention for the Presidency is unnecessary.—*Nat. Int.*

Ohio.—In every county numerous and enthusiastic conventions have been held, and resolutions passed commending the resigning Whigs for their noble discharge of their duty, and nominating Henry Clay for the Presidency.

FROM THE PORTSMOUTH (OHIO) TRIBUNE.

Great Dayton Convention.—We see by his letter in the Dayton Journal, that HENRY CLAY has accepted an invitation to attend to Barbecue to be given by the State of Ohio to the State of Kentucky at Dayton, on the 29th inst. Preparations are making to accommodate 100,000. John Quincy Adams is expected! Every body is invited.

The Tyler men in New York have come out for the Locofoco candidate for Governor—Bouck. It is said that Bouck has written a letter pledging himself to support Tyler—and help throw Van overboard. The letter is loudly called for, and will give rise to much sport.

APPOINTMENTS BY BENEDICT ARNOLD!

Gen. Daniel Jackson, (Loco) P. M. at Burdette, Tompkins county, vice Joseph Carson, (Whig) removed.

Andrew Dickson, (Loco) P. M. at Homer, Cortland county, N. Y. vice Danforth Merrick, (Whig) removed.

Squire Smith, (Loco) P. M. at Norwich, Chenango county, N. Y. vice Jonathan Wells, (Whig) removed.

Peter Hynds, (Loco) P. M. at Hyndsville, Schoharie county, vice P. A. Hilton, (Whig) removed.

John Howe, (Loco) P. M. at Cobleskill Centre, Sch. Co., vice S. Westcott, (Whig) removed.

Vermont.—The victory is won in the Green Mountain State! Col. Paine is elected Governor by at least 4,000 majority over his Locofoco opponent, and about 2,000 over Abolition and all. Last year he had but 2,000 over Smilie, and was 1,000 under the total vote opposed to him. Now the whole Whig State Ticket is elected by the People, including W. R. Ranney, Lieutenant Governor, who it was feared would be defeated by E. D. Barber running on both the Locofoco and Abolition tickets. But it is all right. The Senate, too, which we have feared was in danger, is ascertained to be decidedly Whig. Franklin county has elected three Whigs; Chittenden one; both claimed against us on Saturday. The House will have at least 30 Whig majority—we hope 40; securing the election of a Whig U. S. Senator, in place of Gov. Crafts, for six years ensuing. The most desperate exertions were made by our opponents—greater than in any former year—but the only effect was to increase the vote 5,000 from last year, and of course to roll up the Whig majority.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Ohio Election.—The election in Ohio takes place on the second Thursday of October—this year the 11th of the month. The papers represent the activity of the Whigs as fully equal to that of 1840, and immense mass meetings have been held in many portions of the State, at which the people attended by thousands. The last meeting we have noticed is one held at Chilicothe, at which 7,000 persons were present. The Columbus Journal, referring to the proceedings, says that it surpassed any thing seen even in 1840.

Iowa.—The Whigs have carried the Legislature for the first time. The Iowa City Standard of the 26th states that the Council consists of 7 Whigs, 5 Locos, 1 Conservative—the House of 12 Whigs, 12 Locos, 2 Conservatives.

Cabinet Changes.—The Commercial's usually well informed correspondent states that Mr. Webster's resignation is daily expected at Washington, and that Hon. Louis McLane of Delaware is now expected to take his place. Mr. Cushing will soon resign his seat in Congress, and probably be called to succeed Mr. Forward, who resigns the Treasury Department. Meantime Mr. Cushing accompanies or follows President Tyler on a visit to the Rip-Raps, whence he will return about the 1st of October to assume the duties of his new station.

New York Express.

Treasury Notes Lost.—We have seen a letter from Mr. Calvin W. Wooley, of Lawrenceville, N. C., stating that two Treasury Notes were enclosed to him by the Hon. Edmund Deberry in a letter mailed at Washington City, on the 19th or 20th of August last, which have never come to hand. The Treasury notes were of the amount of $100 each, and numbered 9340 and 9341, and were issued on the 9th March 1842. A notice of the fact that they are lost, by newspaper editors, may possibly lead to the detection of the rogue if they have been stolen from the mail.

Cheraw Gazette.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

"What do you think they does 'tother day, Sammy?

'Don't know, replied Sam, what?

Goes, and gets up a grand tea drinkin for a feller they calls their *Shepherd*, said Mr. Weller."

We were forcibly reminded of the foregoing conversation between Mr. *Weller* and *Sammied*, on reading the grandiloquent account in the last "Standard" of the Dinner given to Mr. Calhoun, at Shocco. Under the pretext of paying respect to a distinguished man, they get up a junketing, that their great Shepherd may have an opportunity of making political capital for the Presidential contest. And notwithstanding the perfect failure of the whole affair, to carry out the original design, the Newspapers are made to convey the inference that it was a magnificent to-do, and that thousands rushed to the scene, in all the ardor of enthusiasm, to pay honor to the great man. The truth is, and we are rather sorry for it, that the whole business was the lamest concern ever attempted. A gentleman present informs us, that he counted the persons at the Dinner Table, (many of them Whigs,) and that they numbered, all told, *one hundred and eighty-three persons!* The failure would not have been so mortifying, but for the extraordinary efforts made to drum up recruits. We subjoin a copy of a handbill, circulated extensively in Warren, Halifax, Granville, Franklin and Nash Counties, which is well calculated, as the reader will see, to excite curiosity and draw a crowd. But it was the old story—"The Mountain was in labor, and brought forth a mouse."

DINNER TO THE HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The Committee appointed to make the arrangements preparatory to the Dinner, to be given at Shocco Springs, to the above-named distinguished Statesman, take pleasure in informing the Public, that he has designated the second day after the rise of Congress, as the day when he will be with us. A number of our most Public men have been invited and will in all probability accompany Mr. Calhoun. Among others who may be expected, are the Hon. Silas Wright of New York, James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, Thomas H. Benton of Missouri, King, Bagby, and Lewis of Alabama, Messrs. Cuthbert, Colquitt, Black and Cooper of Georgia, Messrs. Pickens, Rhett and Sumpter of South Carolina, Messrs. Jones, Gilmer and Goode of Virginia, and the Democratic portion of our own delegation in Congress. Our guest will arrive at Ridgeway on the Train at—o'clock, on the morning of the day abovenamed, where they will be received by the Marshals and other citizens, and escorted to Shocco Springs, where they will arrive at—o'clock. Dinner will be served at 1 o'clock precisely, and all persons wishing to participate with us on that occasion, are requested to record their names at the Bar on their arrival. Let the people turn out in their strength, and do honor to whom honor is due. The Ladies are most respectfully invited to attend. By the

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

☞ A Ball will be given on the same day.

MARRIED,

On the 8th instant, at Armfield, near Salisbury, Rowan county, by the Rev. Dr. Lynch, Dr. JOHN LYNCH of Cheraw, to Miss ELIZA ELLEN, daughter of Col. R. Macnamara.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Saturday evening last, after an illness of ten days, Mr. THOMAS H. BYRNE, a native of Bladen county, but for a year or two past a merchant of this town. He has left a wife, to whom he had been united but two months, and many relations and friends, to mourn his premature death. They have, however, the highest of all consolations—that of knowing that he died in the Communion of the Episcopal Church, with a reasonable, religious, and holy hope, of a blessed immortality.

In this town, on Thursday night last, Mr. NEILL JOHNSON, aged about 48 years, leaving a large family and numerous friends to mourn their loss. In all the relations of life, Mr. Johnson sustained a high character. As a husband he was kind and affectionate—as a father mild and indulgent—as a neighbor liberal and obliging, and as a citizen, public spirited and ever ready to the extent of his ability, to promote the interest of his country; he was extensively known, and his friends abroad will hear of his death with regret.

At Mrs. McPherson's in this county, on Saturday the 10th inst. of Consumption, Mrs. CAROLINE E. S. WALL, wife of Mr. John L. Wall, of Anson county, and daughter of Sheriff Nicholson, of Richmond County. She had been married not quite seven months, when she sunk under the ravages of disease.

In Salisbury, on the 2d instant, and the 21st year of her age, Mrs. LOUISA BROWN, wife of Mr. John D. Brown, and third daughter of the late Mr. John Pool. Also, on the 9th inst., in the 26th year of her age, Mrs. SARAH SUSANNAH GHEEN. Also, on the 12th, Miss ELIZABETH THOMPSON, aged about 19 years. Also, on the same day, ELIZA, infant daughter of Major John B. Lord.

In Robeson county, on the 12th instant, of typhus and congestive fever, Mr. JAMES MAC BRYDE, aged 15 years, 5 months and 12 days.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, September 17, Lighters from Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for W McIntyre, S T Hawley, E W Willkings, J & J Kyle, C T Haigh, Rockfish Co, J Huske & Son, and J W Wooten, of this place; and for D Clewel, J C Jacobson, J Bonner, A Lineback, J & W Murphy, M Brown, W Barringer & Co, Jenkins & Biles, C Britz, Prof Mitchell, Pleasant Black, Salisbury Co, Jas Moore, Salem Co, and W Boylan, of the interior.

Also, September 16, Henrietta Steam Boat Co's Lighter, the Post Boy, with Fall Goods for Hall & Johnson, C T Haigh, C J & R M Orrell, H & E J Lilly, E J Hale, Dr B Robinson, Beverly Rose, John Huske & Son, A W Steel, H L Myrover, Daniel Johnson, Boon & Breece, P Taylor, J C & G B Atkins, Phœnix Co, John D Williams, Jos Baker, and Duncan McLeran, of this place; and for Cornish & Co, Wiseman, Beal & Co, G H Lee, T Caldwell & Co, J P Covington, and D McDonald, of interior.

DEPARTED, September 16, from the Island, Steamer Henrietta, with Tallow, Wax, Tobacco, &c, for T S Lutterloh, J M Rose, C J & R M Orrell, and others.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

September 8.—Schr. Napoleon from Swansboro', bound to New York, put in to this port in distress; Schr. Henry Chase from Philadelphia. 9.—Schrs. Repeater from New York, Ellen from Philadelphia, J. Townsend from New York. 11.—Schr. Victory from Onslow. 12.—Schr. Susan & Benjamin from Turks Island. 13.—Schr. Regulus from N. York.

DEPARTURES.

September 8.—Schr. Sarah Ann for Philadelphia. 9.—Brig Belle for New York. 13.—Schr. Victory for Onslow. 14.—Schrs. J Townsend for N. York, Henry Chase for Philadelphia.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—SEPT. 21.

Brandy, peach,	45	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Ditto. apple,	33 a 36	Mackerel,	none
Bacon,	7½ a 9	Molasses,	22 a 26
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Oats,	30 a 35
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oil, Linseed,	80 a 85
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Coffee,	11 a 12	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	5 a 8	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	6½ a 10
Corn. (scarce)	50 a 60	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour,	$4 a $5	Sack,	$2¼ a 2½
Feathers,	25 a 30	Tallow,	10 a 10½
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 10	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a 2½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	80 a 90
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	6 7	Wool,	15 a 20
Lime,	$2 00		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture,	7 cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto ditto ditto,	5½ ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy,)	7 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10,	14 a 18

Some old cotton, not first quality, has sold at 8 cents, for the use of the Factories. New readily brings that price.

WILMINGTON MARKET—September 14.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 00 a 7 00; Flooring 7 50 a 8 00; Timber 4 00 a 5 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 50; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 9 00; Shingles 1 00 a 4 00; Corn 60 a 65; Salt, coarse, 26 a 30, Rice 2 62 a 2 87.

Naval Stores.—Tarpentine has advanced in price 13 cents since our last report—sales have been made at 2 40 a 2 41. Tar has been sold during the week at 1 10.

CHERAW MARKET—September 13.

Bacon 6 a 8; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 4½ a 8½; Corn 50 a 62½; Flour 5 00 a 6 50; Feathers 30½ a 32; Iron 5 a 6; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8.

At Charleston, 347 bales of new cotton were received last week, and sold at 7½ to 8½. Corn 62½. Flour 5 to 6 50.

60 or 70 bales of New Cotton were received at Columbia, S. C. last week, and sold at 7 to 7½. Corn 60 to 62. Flour 6½ to 7. Bacon 6 to 12½.

At New York, upland Cotton 6¾ to 8¼. The recent advance is lost, and the article is dull, neither manufacturers nor shippers showing any disposition to come into the market. Coffee has declined; sales at 6½ to 9½. Flour 4 50 to 4 62. Turpentine 2 50.

HAY MOUNT

HIGH SCHOOL.

THE FALL SESSION in this Institution will commence on the 10th of October. The rate of Tuition will be as formerly, viz: Ten Dollars per term for Languages and higher branches of study; Eight Dollars for other studies, with a charge of Twenty-five Cents for contingencies. The year is divided into four terms of eleven weeks each, with no intermission except a few days at Christmas and in the beginning of June. The Principal of the School will be furnished with competent assistance, and all studies connected with the preparation of young men for College, together with such as are necessary to prepare for business, will be carefully attended to.

The Principal will accommodate a few Boarders in his family, where a careful attention will be paid to the morals and habits of those committed to him. The price of Board is Three Dollars per week, exclusive of washing, but including room, lodging, wood, and light; or Two Dollars and Eighty cents, the Student furnishing his own wood and lights. The Institution is furnished with competent apparatus for practical instruction in Surveying, Astronomy, and other branches of science.

S. COLTON, *Principal.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1842. 20-3w

Wilmington Chronicle will copy three weeks and send bill to this office.

U. S. District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Samuel Rayner, Farmer, of Sampson County, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Neill Patterson, Farmer, of Cumberland County, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court.

W. E. ANDERSON, *Clerk D. C.*

Wilmington, Sept. 14, 1842. 20-3w

AN address will be delivered before the Junior Washington Temperance Society in the Methodist Church on Thursday Evening next, the 22d instant, at 7 o'clock. The citizens generally are invited to attend.

OLD STAND,

(LATE FOUNTAIN LAIN'S.)

Two doors West of the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber has now on hand, and receiving per Henrietta Co's boats, a supply of

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS, Hardware, Hollow-Ware, &c.,

Consisting in part of Liverpool Salt, in sack and bulk; Alum Salt; Sugar, Porto Rico and St. Croix; Coffee, Java, Laguira and Rio; Molasses; Loaf Sugar; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Tea; bleached and unbleached Shirtings; Calicoes; Blankets; Iron; Nails; Trace Chains; Spades; Shovels; Collins' and Mason's Axes; Coffee Mills; Cotton Cards; Shot; Bar Lead. Also, Shoes, Crockery, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Domestic and foreign Liquors, which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.—Those wishing to purchase will please call and examine; and recollect, *no trade no charge.* As I do not sell on a credit, my time is not occupied by writing up books, and I am ready at any and all times to show Goods, or receive the money for them.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

September 20, 1842. 20tf

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A SUPPLY just received.

E. J. HALE.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st of October, and close on the 4th of July following.

The schools of the university, with their respective professors, are:

1. Ancient languages—Dr. Gessner Harrison.
2. Modern languages—Dr. Charles Kraitsir.
3. Mathematics—Mr. Edward H. Courtenay.
4. Natural philosophy—Mr. William B. Rogers.
5. Civil engineering—the subjects of which are divided between the professors of mathematics and natural philosophy.
6. Chemistry and materia medica—Dr. John P. Emmet.
7. Medicine—Dr. Henry Howard.
8. Anatomy and surgery—Dr. James L. Cabell.
9. Moral philosophy—Mr. George Tucker.
10. Law—Judge Henry St. G. Tucker.

In both schools of languages are also taught the literature of the respective languages, and ancient and modern history; in the school of mathematics is included mixed mathematics; in that of engineering, mineralogy and geology; in that of moral philosophy, belles-lettres, logic, and political economy; and in that of law, besides municipal law in all its branches, the law of nature and nations, the science of government, and constitutional law.

To be admitted into this institution, the applicant must be sixteen years of age; but the faculty may dispense with this requisition in favor of one whose brother is a student.

Every student is free to attend the schools of his choice; but if he be under twenty-one years of age, he shall attend at least three, unless authorized by his parent or guardian in writing, or by the faculty for good cause, to attend a less number.

All students under the age of twenty-one years are required to board within the precincts.

By a resolution of the faculty, ministers of the gospel, and young men preparing for the ministry, may attend any of the schools of the university without the payment of fees to the professors.

The enactments which lately required students to wear a prescribed uniform have been suspended.

Every student resident within the precincts must, on matriculation, deposite with the patron all the money, bills, drafts, &c., under his control, intended to defray his expenses while at the university, or on his return thence to his home; and the amount so deposited must be sufficient to pay his fees to professors, dormitory rent, for use of the public rooms, three months' board, and contingent fee to cover fines and assessments, and to purchase the text-books, &c., he may want at the commencement. All funds subsequently received by him must be deposited with the patron who has charge of his disbursements; and, upon all deposites, a charge of 2 per cent. commission is authorized.

The act of the Legislature, prohibiting merchants and others, under severe penalties, from crediting students, will be strictly enforced. The license to contract debt, which the chairman of the faculty is authorized to grant, is confined (except where the parent or guardian shall otherwise, in writing, request) to cases of urgent necessity; and these it is hoped, that parents and guardians will as far as possible, prevent from arising, by the timely supply of the requisite funds.

Religious services are performed at the university every Sunday by the chaplain, who is appointed in turn from the four principal denominations of the State.

The expenses of the session of nine months are as follows:

Board, washing, lodging, and attendance,	$110
Rent of dormitory $16; for half, if occupied by two,	8
Use of public rooms and matriculation fee,	15
Fuel and candles, estimated at	20
Fees, if only one professor be attended, $50; if two, to each professor $30; if more than two, to each $25, say	75
Total, exclusive of clothes, books, and pocket-money,	$228

In the school of law there is an extra fee of 20, payable by students attending the senior class.

The allowance for clothes is limited by the enactment to $100, and for pocket-money to $45.

W. H. WOODLEY,

Proctor and Patron University of Va.

July 22, 1842. 20 4w

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE plan of instruction in this department of the University presents peculiarities to be found in no other School of Medicine in the Union. The Lectures commence on the *first of October*, and terminate on the 4th July ensuing.

Owing to the length of the session, which embraces a period of *nine months*, three Professors are enabled to perform all the duties which in other medical institutions are usually assigned to six; and the students are seldom required to attend more than two lectures on the same day. By this arrangement, the students have an opportunity of being well grounded in Anatomy, Physiology, and other elementary branches of medical science, before they investigate their applications in connexion with the study of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery.

Immediately before each lecture, the students are subjected to a full and rigid examination on the preceding lecture, or on portions of approved text-books. It is apparent that the plan, of which the outlines have been briefly stated, is one which allows the student to commence, as well as to complete, his medical studies in this institution; and presents a happy combination of the advantages of the system of instruction by private pupilage and that of public lectures.

Any person of approved moral conduct may offer as a candidate, and receive the degree of M. D., without reference to the time he has been engaged in the study of medicine, or of joining the school, provided he undergoes, in a satisfactory manner, the various examinations prescribed by the enactments. The Professors are,

John P. Emmet, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Materia Medica.

Henry Howard, M. D., Professor of Pathology, and Practice of Medicine, Obstetrics, and Medical Jurisprudence.

James L. Cabell, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery.

W. H. WOODLEY, *Proctor.*

July 21, 1842. 20-4w

NEW CROCKERY
AND GLASS-WARE.

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of GRANITE AND QUEENS-WARE CUT AND MOULD GLASS-WARE, consisting of Dinner Sets of white Granite and brown and green Queens-Ware; Tea Sets of white and figured Granite; Chamber Sets of white Granite, and blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware; white and figured Granite Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots Sugars and Creams; blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware, including Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars, Creams, Ewers, Basins and Steaks; cut and mould Wine Glasses and Tumblers. Together with an assortment of common Earthen-Ware. All of which he offers for sale, either at Wholesale or Retail. To effect sales, he only deems it necessary to solicit a call from those wishing to buy, as he is determined to sell lower than articles of similar quality were ever offered at before in this market.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6, 1842. 96-tf

A good assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Lime, &c. &c., for sale, as heretofore, for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. W.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, my SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

15 HHDS. SUGAR,
60 bags COFFEE,
50 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
15 ditto Palm Leaf ditto,
10 ditto Bonnets,
15 ditto Cotton Cards,
75 kegs White Lead,
Indigo, Madder, Patent Medicines, &c.

Which will be sold at unusually low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN D. STARR.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1842. 2tf

Just Received by the late arrivals from New York,

100 DOZEN WEEDING HOES,
25 do. Corn and German Scythes,
8 do. Ibotson's & German Straw Knives,
30 cases Hats,
10 do. Wool and Palm Leaf ditto,

Together with various other articles suitable for the Spring trade.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Haymount.

April 5, 1842. 96tf

On hand,

800 BUSHELS CORN,
200 ditto OATS,
Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

J. C. & G. B. A.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd, or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.

October 18, 1841. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,
Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto.
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 hhds. Tanners' Oil. (Shore and Bank,)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Teas, Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only.*

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

Shirtings & Sheetings, 4-4 & 7-8,

COTTON YARNS, from Nos. 4 to 12, Carpet Twine 3 and 4 ply, and wrapping Twine, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills, near Fayetteville, N. C. Country Merchants will do well to call and examine these goods before making their fall purchases elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

July 6, 1842. 9-tf.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

NEW BOOKS.

CORSE DE LEON, by James; Hyperion, by Longfellow; Mrs. Rives's Souvenirs; Personal Recollections of Charlotte Elizabeth; Young Lady's Friend; Hints to Mothers; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers; Watts and Rippon; Kinne's Questions; Hooper's Dictionary, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

March 1, 1842.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Team, with all the necessary fixtures for the Road.

Apply to H. LEETE.

June 28, 1842. 8-tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving my FALL and WINTER Stock, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, &c.

Of all kinds, such as Sugar, Coffee, Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Sole Leather, Cotton Bagging, (very heavy) 44 inches, Rope, Powder, Shot, Lead, Drugs and Medicines, Crockery and Glass Ware of all kinds, 1 doz. Rowland's best Mill Saws, and a great many other Goods, all of which will be sold very low. All wanting to buy will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

H. BRANSON.

August 31, 1842. 17-8w

Turk's Island Salt, &c.

5,000 BUSHELS Turks Island SALT.
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR,
12 boxes Stuart's CANDIES.

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 2, 1842. 5-tf

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Draper and Tailor,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

April 9, 1842. 97tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 1, 1842.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

Cumberland Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D. 1842.

Neill Johnson *vs.* Margaret Johnson.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IN this case, it is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant, Margaret Johnson, to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the prayer of the petitioner will be heard, and judgment entered pro confesso against her.

Witness, Duncan G. McRae, Clerk, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1842.

D. G. McRAE, *C. S. C.*

September 2, 1842. 18-6w

WHIPPLE'S
COUGH BALSAM,

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, and all Affections of the Lungs.

THIS most valuable article has been in use a number of years, and from the great benefit experienced by those who have taken it, the proprietor is induced to offer it to the public generally. It has never been known to fail in giving relief in a single instance when timely administered. Common colds, which are usually the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours. When used for coughs, hoarseness, catarrhs, &c., it soon gives relief and the patient greatly benefitted in a short time. A trial of one or two bottles will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

CERTIFICATES.

Among the numerous persons who have been benefitted by the cough balsam, are the Hon. T. C. Chittenden, present Member of Congress from this State, and W. Webb, M. D., of Adams, Jefferson county, New York, whose certificates are annexed:

I have long been in the practice of using WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM in my family, and consider it a most invaluable medicine. No family should be without it. For coughs, colds, and affections of the lungs, nothing in my opinion can be more valuable.

T. C. CHITTENDEN, *Mem. Congress.*

Adams, 1841.

Mr. WHIPPLE.

I have long been in the habit of using the article which constitutes the active principle of WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM, and most frequently prepared it as it is now offered for sale. When judiciously used, I believe it to be a valuable medicine, particularly in coughs and chronic affections of the lungs resulting from bad colds.

W. WEBB.

June 17, 1841.

☞ Observe that none is genuine without the written signature of J. H. Whipple, on each bottle.

J. H. WHIPPLE,
Adams, Jefferson co., New York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 89-6m

Blanks for sale at this Office.

MOST SPLENDID
LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!

$60,000—$30,000—$15,000—$12,000—
100 Prizes of $1,000.

UNION LOTTERY,

Class A, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, October 15, 1842.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Grand Prize of	$60,000		
1 ditto	30,000		
1 ditto	15,000		
1 ditto	12,000		
1 ditto	10,000		
1 Prize of	$8,000	5 Prizes of	$2,000
1 Prize of	7,000	10 Prizes of	1,500
1 Prize of	5,966	20 Prizes of	1,250
2 Prizes of	5,000	100 Prizes of	1,000
3 Prizes of	4,000	133 Prizes of	500
5 Prizes of	3,000	&c.	&c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

The price of a certificate of a package of 26 whole tickets in the above splendid lottery is only $280; a certificate of 26 halves only $140; a certificate of 26 quarters only $70; a certificate of 26 eighths only $35; and a certificate of a package may draw the four highest prizes.

☞ Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries constantly for sale, in the greatest variety of numbers, at the Office of the Managers, next door East of Gadsby's Hotel, Washington.

☞ All orders by mail will meet the most prompt attention, and as soon as each drawing is over an account of it will be sent to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

September 1, 1842. 18-td-pd

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Edwin Glover of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Watch maker, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

July 18, 1842. 11-10w

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE.
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 1, 1842. 87tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

A Cape Fear Plantation,
With the Turpentine and Timbered Land, for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER, being desirous to remove his property to the South Western country, offers for Sale his REAL ESTATE in the county of Bladen, which consists of

2,000 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,

including one of the best Corn Plantations on the Cape Fear River, with between 200 and 300 acres cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. A large supply of prime Land to clear. About one half of the Land is River Survey;—the residue is Timbered Pine Land, as well suited to the Turpentine and Lumber business as any section of the State. The improvements are a fine set of MILLS, Saw and Grist, in complete operation;—a very good DWELLING, with its appurtenant out-houses, handsomely situated, and well supplied with the very best spring water. The property will be sold on accommodating terms, and at a price suited to the hardness of the times. Any persons that may wish to purchase, are invited to examine the property while under the growing crop. Any communications addressed to me at Prospect Hall P. O. will be attended to.

JOHN SMITH.

June 22, 1842. 8-tf

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

100 BBLS. THOMASTOWN LIME, for sale by J. D. WILLIAMS.

August 2, 1842. 13tf

RULES IN BANKRUPTCY.

NEW EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS.

THE first Edition of Judge Potter's Rules in Bankruptcy having been exhausted, the Subscriber has printed a second, which contains several additional Forms and Rules. Price, as before, 25 cents, to be had at the Bookstores of Turner & Hughes, Raleigh, J. G. Burr, Wilmington, and

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 27.

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by PETERS' VEGETALLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house! Shall it not be used by every individual! Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 17, 1841. 49-1Y

NEW GOODS,
Uncommonly Cheap.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Prints, Ginghams, plain and figured Muslin, best black Silks, figured and plain ditto, some very superior dress Shawls and Capes, newest style London Straw Bonnets, common ditto, Calicoes, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambric, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this State,—all of which are offered at reduced prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

June 27, 1842. 8tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bals. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
120 bags Rio COFFEE,
10 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
10 boxes SODA BISCUIT,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

March 21, 1842. 94tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Locofoco Friction MATCHES.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and LOT in Belmont (beyond Haymount.) The House is new, handsomely situated, constructed in good style, and of the best material; has all the necessary out-houses, to make it among the most desirable residences in the neighborhood of Fayetteville. For further particulars, apply at the Auction Store, to

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

August 9, 1842. 14tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

William S. Latta of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

Fayetteville, July 25, 1842. 12-10w

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

THE Regular Course of Lectures in this Institution will be resumed on the second Monday in November.

Anatomy, by	J. E. Holbrook, M. D.
Surgery, by	E. Geddings, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine, by	S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Physiology, by	James Moultrie, M. D.
Materia Medica, by	Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Obstetrics, by	T. G. Prioleau, M. D.
Chemistry, by	C. U. Shepard, M. D.

The School for Practical Anatomy has been re-organized and will be under the charge of Prof. Holbrook, assisted by Drs. Desaussure, Chazal, Sinkler, Gaillard, and Ravenel, and will be opened on the 15th of October.

Clinical Instruction at the Marine Hospital and Alms House.

HENRY R. FROST, *Dean.*

August 3, 1842. 14-8w

Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuffs.

THE Subscriber has for sale, at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the following articles:—

DYE STUFFS—Ground Logwood, Fustre, Cam Wood and Brazil Wood, Pink Saucers, Red and White Argol, Blue Nut Galls, Prussiate Potash, Lac Dye, Indigo, Madder, &c.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—Balsam Copaiva, Aqua Ammonia, Quinine, Blue Mass, Croton Oil, Cream Tartar, Tartar Emetic, Powdered Rhu, Powdered Liquorice Root, Liquorice Ball, Gum Arabic, Sugar Lead, Camphor, Seidlitz Powders, Squills, Powdered Cantharides, Ipecac, Opium, Calomel, Super Car. of Soda, Powdered Cubebs, Epsom Salts, assorted Phials. Also, Laudanum, Paregoric, with a general assortment of Essences. Above articles are all of good quality.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

May 31, 1842 4tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Archibald M. Campbell of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, Printer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

July 30, 1842. 13-10w

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE undersigned takes this method to return his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been in Fayetteville, and trusts, by strict attention to business, still to merit public approbation.

Impressed with the truth that a "quick shilling is worth more than a slow pound," he has resolved to lower his prices to suit the times.

He will warrant all work done at his Establishment, as to the fit and make, as he employs none but first rate hands.

Persons from the country, who may wish to have their work done at home, can have it cut, with the same care and attention as if he made it up himself.

The Subscriber may be found at all times at his Store on Hay street, second door West of the Lafayette Hotel.

HENRY BAKER.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1842. 3-6m

N. B. On hand, a few articles of Ready-made CLOTHING, which I would be glad to dispose of low for Cash. H. B.

Just Received,

By Steamers Utility and Henrietta,

30 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES.
75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE.
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 sacks SALT.

For sale low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

Also, a BELL, of the best kind of metal, weighing 312 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

HOLBROOKS' BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by JAMES MARTINE

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. All old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 59tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper,* or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

OWEN HOUSTON,
Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES.

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

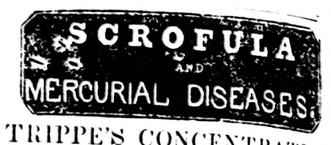
February 10, 1842. 44-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*

November 22, 1841.



TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED
SARSAPARILLA,

For the cure of Scrofulous, Mercurial, Syphilitic, and other diseases, which depend upon a Scrofulous habit of body,

IS prepared by a new process, without boiling, and is warranted to contain, in a concentrated form, the active principles of the root, obtained from the most approved species of smilax.

Its efficacy has been repeatedly tested in private practice in the successful treatment of the worst forms of the diseases, for the cure of which Sarsaparilla is recommended, after other preparations of that medicine, the Panacea, &c. had been used without effect. A number of cases of extensive ulcerations and affections of the bones, in simple Scrofula, and in Mercurial and Syphilitic diseases, have been permanently cured by its use in three months, without any other treatment, except the most simple applications to the parts diseased. A trial of two or three bottles, in similar cases, will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

It has been found particularly useful after calomel, where that medicine has been given too freely in scrofulous habits, or in the cure of a certain disease. It is admirably calculated, in such cases, to remove all disease from the body, and restore the natural vigour of the constitution; and may be taken with safety and advantage when the system is mercurialized. The use of one or two bottles, on ordinary occasions of the kind, will prove an effectual security against secondary diseases; and, in recent cases, will effect a perfect cure, after three or four doses of calomel, of five or eight grains each, night and morning, have been taken, followed by sage, and the usual local treatment.

Prepared and for sale, wholesale and retail, by JOSEPH ENNALLS TRIPPE, at his Drug Store, No. 298 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey.

Also, Wholesale, by J. & J. F. TRIPPE, General Agents, Nos. 90 and 92, Maiden Lane, N. York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 19, 1842. 94tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

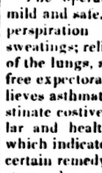
Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

TO THE AFFLICTED

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup,

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, &c.



THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as far as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks; and that without the omission of even one dose.—Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair trial of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearances, were on the verge of the grave. In many cases, when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure, when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs; and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humors, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence, there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse, than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off, at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEEL.

November 8, 1841. 75tf

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office.